THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

China And The Kellogg Anti-War Treaty

The Weakness of the Kellogg Pact.....*Harvey J. Harris*
Should China Sign the Kellogg Pact?.....*C. Y. W. Meng*
Inspiration Behind the Kellogg Pact.....*Editorial Comment*

China's New Criminal Code

By Liang Yueng-Li, LL. B.

Nationalists Decide to Finish the War in the North

By J. B. P.

評論報

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1928

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Vol. XLVI No. 2.

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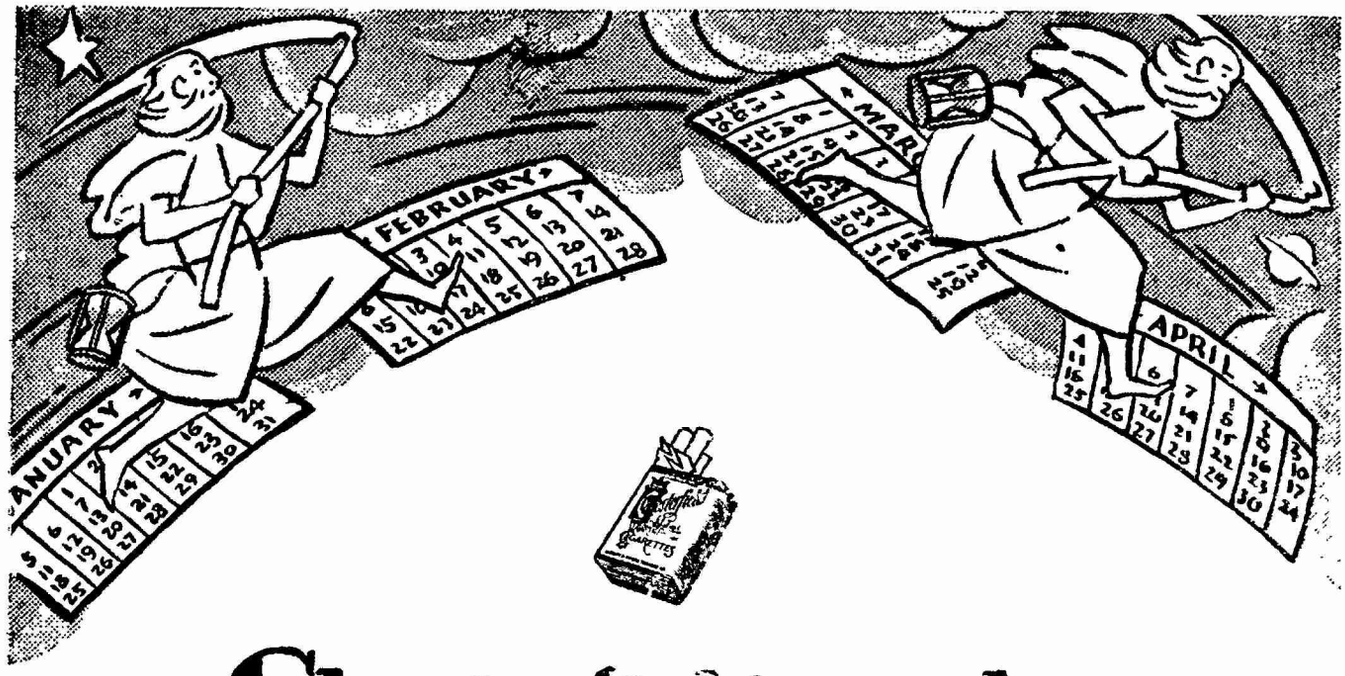

Chesterfield smokers don't change with the calendar

...but watch how other smokers are changing to Chesterfield!

46-044

Buy at
Wing On
Sincere
Sun Sun

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Sun Sun
Wing On
Sincere

"Get the Habit"

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SINCERE COMPANY

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The Three Big Department Stores

(Nanking Road, Shanghai)

Total Capital: $10,700,000.00

With purchasing agents in all important cities
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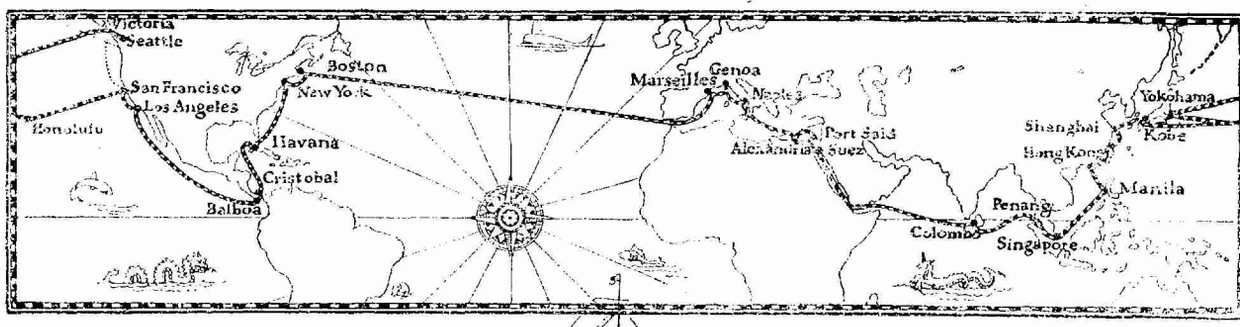
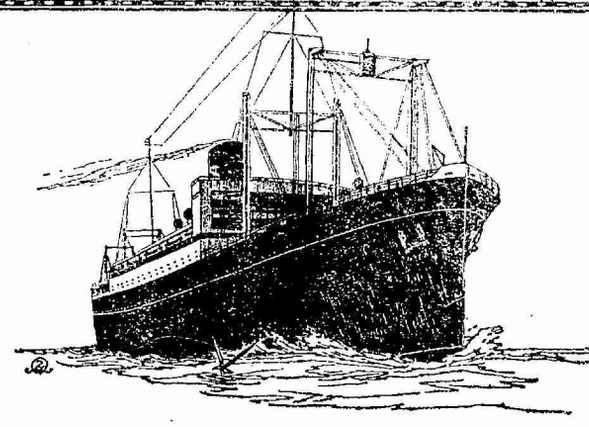
"ESTABLISHED FOR YOUR SERVICE"

46-045





EAST OR WEST

A Service Unexcelled

The palatial "PRESIDENT LINERS" of the Dollar Steamship and American Mail Lines accord you the finest in Ocean Transportation. The public rooms are luxuriously appointed and commodious. The wide decks as well as the glassed-in promenade permit of deck games, strolls, long rows of steamer chairs and that appreciated sense of sheer enjoyment.

The Cuisine is world famous. Crisp lettuce, celery, fruits, fresh milk, eggs, meats, all delectably prepared by competent and skilful chefs. The service is all that you could desire.

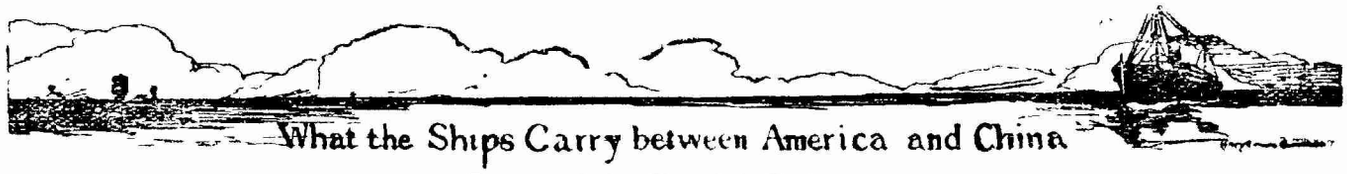
The staterooms on "PRESIDENT LINERS" are all outside, large and beautifully furnished. Beds ensure maximum travel comfort. Hot and cold running water, wardrobes, mirrors, reading lamps, thermos bottles, fans. Many rooms have private tub and fresh water baths. You will enjoy traveling to America, Interport or Round the World to Europe on these great modern, fast Liners.

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO AMERICA
ONE WEEK TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES VIA HONOLULU
FOLLOWING WEEK TO VICTORIA B.C. AND SEATTLE VIA THE SHORT ROUTE
FORTNIGHTLY ROUND THE WORLD VIA HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, EGYPT, ITALY, FRANCE, TRANSATLANTIC TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Dollar Steamship Line
American Mail Line

The Robert Dollar Co., General Agents.
BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES AND ROUND THE WORLD

46-046



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Aug Customs Rate Tls. 1.38 equal Gold $1

OLYMPIA, July 26.
From U. S. A.

Softwood: Ordinary, Sawn.....	Sup.ft.	260
Clear, on net measure	,,	82
Merchantable, on net measure	,,	273

OLYMPIA, July 28.
To U. S. A.

Tea Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	Pls.	5
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	5
Cotton Rags	Pls.	1,123
Oil, Wood	,,	4,500

PRESIDENT HARRISON, August 7.
To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: Yellow, other Ports Bls. 20.....	Pls.	20.14
Silk, Waste, Refuse: Other Ports	,,	100.57
Bristles	,,	511
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	58
Egg Yolk, Moist.....	,,	3,463
Hides, Cow, ...	Pls.	58
Hair, Horse	Pls.	113
Tungsten Ore	,,	630
Hats, Hemp Fibre.....	Pcs.	2,400

AMAGI MARU, August 8.
From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw....Bls.199	Pls.	781
Tinned Plates, Plain ..	,,	840
Wax, Paraffin	,,	363

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, August 8.
To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White.....Bls. 30	Pls.	29.73
Silk Waste, Refuse,, 36	,,	128.27
Tea, Black, other kinds,	,,	9
Tea, Green: Gunpowder,.....	,,	27
Tea, Green, Hyson....	,,	1
Brassware	,,	170
Chillies, Dried.....	,,	168
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	111
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	759
Feathers, Duck	,,	76
Hair, Human	,,	87
Oil, Wood	,,	4,500
Carpets, over 10 feet square.....	Pcs.	29
Carpets, under 10 feet square.....	,,	4
Hats, Buntal Fibre	,,	1,200
,, Hemp	,,	1,500

EMPRESS OF CANADA, August 10.
To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White Shanghai Bls. 215	Pls.	214 66
White, other Ports Bls. 10	,,	9.96
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 9	,,	9.18
Silk, Waste, Refuse: Shanghai.....Bls. 7	,,	22.25
Other Ports .. Bls. 50	Pls.	162.74
Silk Cocoon Stripping: Shanghai.....Bls. 17	,,	57.42
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions Shanghai Bls. 2	,,	2.05
Silk Cocoons, Single, Wuhu..... Bls. 29	,,	19.84
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1.13
Tea, Black: Congou, Hankow....	,,	1
,, Kiukiang	,,	1
Tea, Unfired Hankow..	,,	7
Wenchow	,,	152
Tea, Green: Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	38
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	249
Hyson, Hangchow...	,,	29
Brassware	,,	3
Books, Printed	,,	6
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	168
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	887
Hair, Human	Pls.	141
Wool, Sheep's	,,	458
Skins, Dog, Tanned	Pcs.	8,334
,, Goat ,,	,,	2,896
,, Mouffion, Plates, Untanned	,,	900
Drawn-thread Work	Hk Pls.	4,680
Carpets	Hk Tls.	2,175

ANNISTON CITY August 11.
from U. S. A

Copper Wire.....	Pls	1,515
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	9,713
,, Pipes	,,	693
Steel Bar Ends.....	,,	859
,, Sheets.....	,,	5,273
Steel, Galvanized: Pipes	,,	291
Sheets.....	Pls.	7,930
Tinned Plates, Plain....	,,	10,900
Glucose	,,	670
Groundnuts, Kernels ..	,,	3
Lead-foil and Tinfoil ..	,,	559
Tobacco Stalk	,,	568
Motor-cars Parts of..	Hk.Tls.	289
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	13,190

ARIZONA MARU, August 14
To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 5	Pls	4.96
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions: Shanghai ..... Bls. 5	Pls	4.78
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo ..	Pls.	580
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	49
Tea, Black: Keemun, Kiukiang..	Pls.	26
Other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	36
Intestines, Pig, Salted..	,,	17

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Tel. 18891-18990 Sept. 5

Market Closed Steady. Business done 3,600,000

STOCK	Saturday Sept. 1	Tuesday Sept. 4
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	200¼	200
American Can (Common)	110⅛	109
American Radiator	159	160½
American Smelting	248	248⅞
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	181¾	182⅜
American Tobacco "B"	164	165
Armour & Co. "A"	21	20¾
Armour & Co. (Ill.) 7% Pfd.	None	88½
Anaconda Copper	77	75⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	114⅜	118
Bancitaly Corp	141½	146
Bank of Montreal	None	370
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	62⅞	61¾
Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd.	None	118½
Canadian Marconi	8	7⅝
Canadian Pacific Railway	213	216
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	78	78⅜
Cerro de Pasco	82	81½
Chrysler	51¼	51
Consolidated Gas of New York	100½	101⅝
Coty Incorporated	79¼*	78⅞*
Du Pont de Nemours E. I. (Common)	200	203¾
Eastman Kodak	391½	388⅞
Electric Investors	184¼	184⅜
Fox Film "A"	67⅞	68⅞
General Cigar	95	99⅞
General Motors	None	63½
Gold Dust	167½	166
Hudson Motor Car	201¼	203¾
Industrial Rayon	84	83
Interboro Rapid Transit	83¼	86
International Cement (Common)	43⅝	42⅝
International Match, Pfd.	62	61⅞
International Nickel (Common)	109⅜	108½
International Products Corp. (Common)	118⅜	117¼
International Products Corp., Pfd.	None	13⅝
International Telephone & Teleg.	None	78
Kelvinator	187	185¾
Kennecott Copper	9½	9⅛
Liggett & Myers, Class "B"	99⅛ E. D.	99½ E.D.
Loews Inc.	91⅜	91½
Lorillard Company (Common)	59⅞	61
Madison Square Garden	29⅜	29
Missouri Pacific By.	23¾	23½
New York Air Brake Co.	73⅞	73¼
New York Central (Common)	44⅜	47⅜
North German Lloyd 6's 1947	175⅞	176¾
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	93½	93½
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	49	49½
Pennsylvania Railroad	83½	85¼
Radio Corporation	65	65
Remington Rand (Common)	217	215
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	26¼	26⅛
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	143½	143
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	150¾	149⅜
Standard Oil of California	61¾	60¾
Standard Oil of Indiana	68¼	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey	58½	58¾
Standard Oil of New York	75¼	76½
Texas Corporation (Common)	44¾	45⅜
Texas Gulf Sulphur	35¼	35⅝
Timken Roller Bearing	63	64¼
Union Carbide	73½	73¼
Union Pacific Railroad (Common)	134⅛	134⅛
United States Leather	171¼	172¾
United States Realty & Imp Co.	196¼	198⅞
United States Rubber (Common)	64⅛	64¼
United States Rubber, 8% Pfd.	83⅞	82
United States Steel	39	38½
Westinghouse Electric (Common)	72⅛	71½
Underwood Elliott	154	153⅜
Wright Aeronautical	181	180½

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, well commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the pictureque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with its picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai at Shanghai North Station.

46-048

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

For the safety of the travelling public, guard vans with armed police are provided for every train and more than 400 armed railway policemen are on duty at the various large stations.

To facilitate the passengers in making fast connections, local trains are run between Chengchow and Chang Teh and between Hankow and Kouang Choei.

To meet the demands of the travelling public, third class tickets are sold on the Special Express Trains running between Hankow and Chengchow with only a small additional charge.

For the comfort and convenience of the passengers, the Dining and Sleeping cars are newly embellished with all modern improvements.

For quick transportation of goods, many additional freight trains are scheduled under the supervision of our Traffic Department.

In spite of the urgent demand for troop trains, our regular trains are always operated on scheduled time.

TIME TABLE

TRAIN	DEPART FROM	ARRIVE AT
* 1 Express	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Monday 10 P.M.	Chengchow Every Tues. 6:55 P.M.
+ 2 Express	Chengchow Every Thurs. 10 P.M.	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Fri. 8:40 P.M.
‡ 5 Local	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:10 P.M. Daily	Chengchow 6:43 A.M. Third Day
6 Local	Chengchow 7:15 P.M. Daily	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:48 A.M. Third Day
51 Local	Chengchow 8:00 A.M. Daily	Chang Teh 5:00 P.M.
52 Local	Chang Teh 8:23 A.M. Daily	Chengchow 5:45 P.M.
74 Local	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 7:30 A.M. Daily	Kouang Choei 1:38 P.M.
75 Local	Kouang Choei 8:00 A.M. Daily	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 2:10 P.M.

REMARKS: *With First and Second Class Sleeping and Dining Cars. +Third Class tickets are sold on this train with a small additional charge. ‡With 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Cars and Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address **Hankow Line**, Managing Director, Peking-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

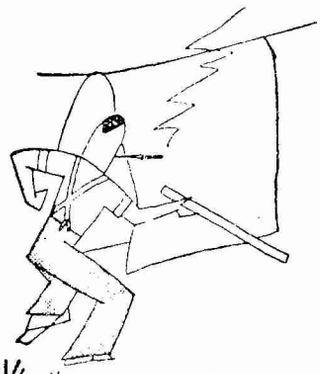
There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

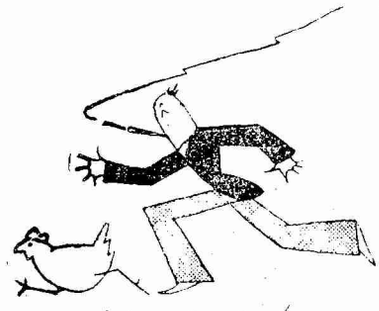
For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

It doesn't really matter—

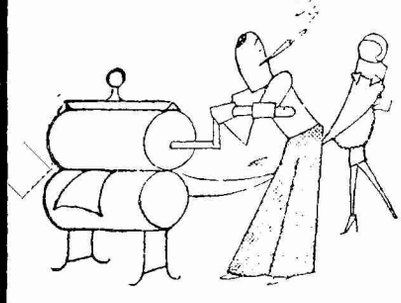


Whether you are beating carpets——

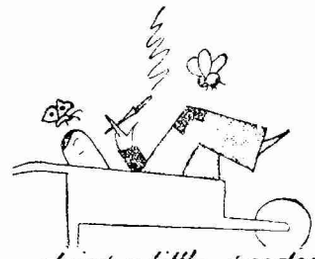
—or whitewashing the walls—



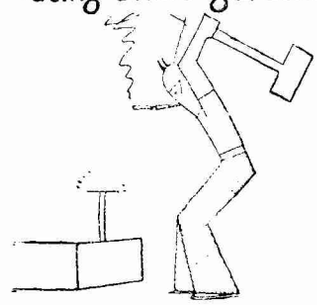
—raising fowls——



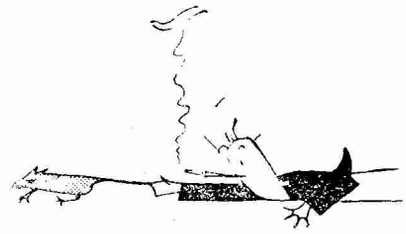
—or turning the mangle—



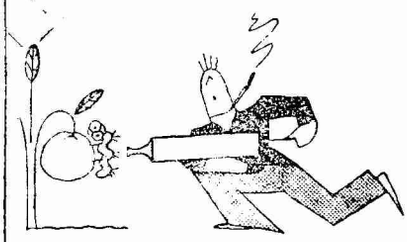
—doing a little gardening—



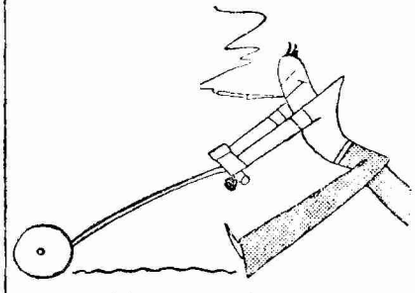
—or a little carpentering—



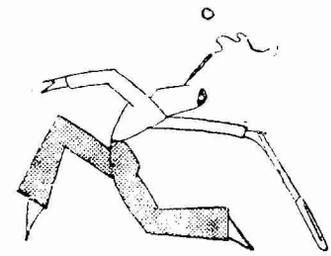
—maybe catching a rat or two——



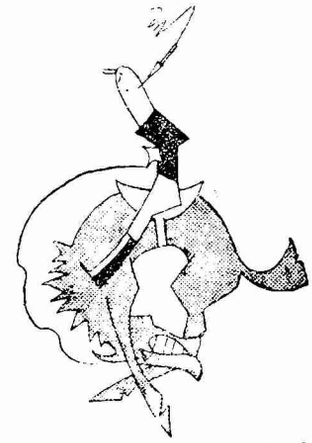
—or fruit farming——



—rolling the lawn——

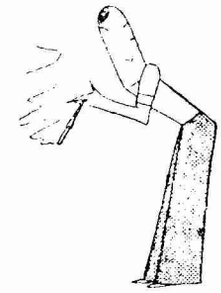


—or taking gentle exercise—



——even a spot of bronco busting——

—or mountaineering—



—you'll do it better with a CAPSTAN to soothe you—try it!

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密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號認定爲之報紙

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VOLUME XLVI SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1928 NUMBER 2

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Formerly Millard's Review

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

THE REAL JAPANESE ISSUE IN MANCHURIA!

WHEN MARSHAL Chang Tso-ling was in control of China's Three Eastern Provinces, Kirin, Shengking and Holungkiang, he made all kinds of commitments to the Japanese. There is no secret about this, the only uncertainty being the extent of the commitments. Chang, although a military official of the old school with a background of banditry and with little book education, was nevertheless no fool. He was surrounded by the intrigue of the all-powerful and unscrupulous Japanese military clique which has and still dominates the Japanese Government. The Japanese were always pressing Chang for further concessions and while he probably promised the Japanese a great deal, what he actually gave them was always less than he had promised. Marshal Chang's weakness was his overwhelming military ambition, he undoubtedly believing that he had been selected by providence to control all China. The Japanese probably encouraged him in this ambition for, through Chang they also hoped to control China. On one point Chang and the Japanese were alway in complete accord, their hearty abhorrence of the development of democracy in China. Japan opposed the republic when it was established in 1911 just as Japan is today opposing the Nationalist revolution. Whenever there is a revolutionary situation in China, one always finds Japan backing the reactionaries. In 1918-1919 Japan loaned the reactionary Anfu Clique then in control of the Peiping Government, the sum of $350,000,000, hoping in this way to establish their control over China and through the Anfu Clique to establish her control. Japan always abhors any government, faction or individual in China which she cannot control, hence her present intrigue against the unification of Manchuria with the Nationalist Government.

TO GET BACK to the real Japanese issue in Manchuria, the only uncertain element is the extent of Marshal Chang Tso-ling's commitments to the Japanese. In the past two or three years Marshal Chang was greatly in need of money to finance his wars against his enemies in the South. Periodically the Chinese newspapers in North China and in Manchuria have told of attempts on the part of the Japanese to force Marshal Chang into some agreement or other, most of these recent agreements having to do with railway construction in Manchuria. Chang, in order to obtain money, undoubtedly agreed to some of these Japanese proposals, but while he worked with the Japanese on one hand he was always a real Chinese and constantly

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sought to neutralize their influence on the other. Japan's political and economic influence in Manchuria is centralized in the South Manchuria Railway which is owned to the extent of fifty-one percent of its shares by the Japanese Government and the rest of the shares are held by Japanese private financial and commercial interests which are closely affiliated with the ruling military clique in Japan. While Marshal Chang played with the Japanese, he also at the same time encouraged the independent Chinese interests in Manchuria which realized the Japanese menace and sought to neutralize the effect of the South Manchuria Railway by paralleling that system with a Chinese-owned and controlled railway system. The Japanese, of course, knew that the Chinese were constructing this rival railway system for the work has been going on for several years. However, the Japanese made no protest until the system was nearing completion. Then they made a drive on Chang to force him into an agreement which would have amalgamated the new Chinese-owned lines with the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria system.

IN ALL PROBABILITY it was this issue that brought about the break between Chang and the Japanese, because Chinese sentiment in the Three Eastern Provinces was entirely too strong for Chang to go against on this question. However, it is reported that Chang did finally initial four railway contracts or concessions with the Japanese, these contracts covering the following lines: (1) Taonan-Salun line operating northward; (2) Chi-Hui line which is half finished; (3) Changchun-Wuchang-line; and (4) the Changchun-Talai line. One of these contracts covering the Chi-Hui line was initialed by the Minister of Communications in Marshal Chang's Peiping Government, the Japanese always playing both ends against the middle by negotiating simultaneously with the Ministry of Communications in Peiping, with Marshal Chang directly and with Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, the tupan of Kirin province. They also negotiated with Gen. Yang Yu-ting, the Chief-of-staff, but dropped him after his exposure of the intrigue of the Japanese for a G. $40,000,000 loan from J. P. Morgan and Company and the National City Bank of New York. In connection with one of these contracts the Japanese paid over the sum of $10,000,000 to the Manchurian war chest, the money being handled through Marshal Chang's "Three Provinces Bank." It was Marshal Chang's refusal or delay in the consummation of these contracts after the receipt of the $10,000,000 that is supposed to have resulted in the decision of the Japanese military clique in Mukden to put Chang out of the way because his actions at Peiping had led them to believe that he was going in with the Nationalist Government. It is due to these complications over railway contracts that the Japanese are said to have proscribed four prominent Chinese officials in Manchuria: (1) Yang Yu-ting, for exposing the Morgan-National City Bank Loan; (2) Chang Tso-hsiang for refusing to continue with the railway contracts and, as the Japanese believe, for swindling them out of $10,000,000; (3) Chang Yin-hui, formerly Director of the Peiping-Mukden Railway and Minister of Communications and now Civil-Governor of Holungkiang for building the Tunghiao-Tahusan Railway to connect with the Peiping-Mukden line; (4) Lu Ching-kuei, an American returned student for five years director of the Szu-Tao Railway who opposed Japanese intrigue on his railway and dismissed all Japanese employes except those having original agreements. This railway is said to owe the Japanese South Manchuria line Yen 32,000,000 under a loan contract which provides for interest at 9 percent. Mr. Lu has constantly sought to have this loan contract revised.

ASIDE FROM THESE complications over railway contracts made, or alleged to have been made, between Marshal Chang Tso-ling and the Japanese, the Chinese newspapers recently have hinted at further concessions. On August 20 the *Chun Hwa* news agency circulated a dispatch from Peiping in which it alleged that the Japanese had loaned Marshal Chang the sum of $60,000,000 for the equipment and furnishing of supplies to the Mukden arsenal; that Chang Tso-ling signed an agreement with the Japanese extending the lease on Port Arthur and Dairen for another ninety-nine years; that Chang promised to settle all outstanding Manchurian questions with the Japanese on Japan's terms; that Chang had agreed to give Japan special treatment in respect to the "unequal" treaties pertaining to the tariff; that Chang made a special agreement with the Japanese for unlimited financial support in his war against the so-called "red" elements in South China. It is impossible to know where truth ends and speculation begins in respect to these various allegations regarding Chang Tso-ling's commitments to the Japanese, but now that Marshal Chang has passed out of the picture, the Japanese are trying to force the "Young General," otherwise, Chang Hsueh-liang, the son of the Mukden warlord to carry out his father's alleged contracts. Since Young Chang is of the modern generation and has some conception of the aims and inspiration of the Nationalists throughout China, he naturally does not want to further commit himself to the Japanese and furthermore, he does not have the power in Manchuria which his father possessed because the passing of Marshal Chang has led to a decentralization of authority in that area, the younger and more intelligent and nationally-inclined Chinese having more to say than previously. Marshal Chang used to possess autocratic authority; now Young Chang has to refer important matters to the so-called "Public Safety Commission" composed of representatives of the other generals, political and commercial elements. The result is that the Mukden faction has more and more turned inevitably toward the Nationalist Government for support in its opposition to the encroachments of Japan. This explains why the Japanese have done everything possible to prevent the reunification of the Three Eastern Provinces with the Nationalist Government, the Japanese knowing full well that they cannot bribe the whole Nationalist Government and the Kuomintang into a further extension of Japanese political and military control in Manchuria. They also know that if real political unity in China can be achieved by the Nationalist political leaders that Japan's day in Manchuria is over because ultimately the Japanese will be strictly confined to their legitimate property interests and nothing else. This explains why the Japanese precipitated the Tsinan incident in an effort to block the Nationalist movement from spreading into North China and it explains the recent demands of Baron Hayashi in Mukden and other phases of Japan's oblique diplomacy in respect to China. It also explains why Japan made such a fuss over the question of revising the Sino-Japanese commercial treaty, which if done will enable the Chinese to increase their tariff rates on Japan's so-called "cheap" goods which are dumped into China to the detriment of China's own manufacturers!

THE PROBLEM OF DEVELOPING A CONSTITUTION

SIR FREDERICK WHYTE, who was president of the Indian Legislative Assembly from 1920 to 1925, has written a monograph or treatise on the subject, "India, a Federation," which should be of considerable service to China's present-day political leaders who are trying to discover a way of unifying China's provinces under a national constitution. The book consists of some 300 pages, is printed in readable type and in language which ought to be understandable for the average university student. It can be read in a few hours and should be well worth the effort on the part of Chinese of both the older and younger generations who are trying to find a way of uniting the country and at the same time preserving the independence of the provincial units. The booklet contains a brief summary or analysis of seven representatives constitutions—America, Australia, Canada, South Africa, Switzerland, Imperial and Republican Germany. The author then discusses the questions of nationality and unity and considers the problems of language, patriotism, national fear as a unifying element, equilibrium between central power and local authrrity. Considerable attention is paid to the experiences of the American people in the development of a federal union and a national constitution with attention paid to the questions of national and state powers. There is also an interesting chapter on "Republican Germany" in which is contrasted the Constitution of the United States drawn up in 1787, the fundamental law of the Australian Commonwealth adopted in 1900 and the new German *Reichsverfassung* of 1919, "which vibrates with the tramp of the proletariat." Chinese ought to read this book which, although written for Indian consumption, nevertheless has a special application to China's present-day problem. It has a further interest in view of the fact that Sir Frederick Whyte is in China at the present time. He is a graduate of Edinburgh University, has been a newspaper and magazine correspondent and editor, and for several years was a member of Parliament. He has traveled extensively in the United States and Canada and has received honorary degrees from Edinburgh, McGill, Michigan and Dartmouth. For a year he was head of the Indian Red Cross Society, but his chief service in that country was in connection with the Legislative Assembly of which he was the first president. Last year he headed the British Delegation at the Pan-Pacific Institute at Honolulu and since that time has been making a study of conditions in China.

SELF-EDUCATION FOR THE PEIPING DIPLOMATS!

THE CHINESE newspapers recently have been printing articles and dispatches containing strange information about the activities of the Peiping Diplomatic Corps. The information is strange because it indicates at least the beginning of an intelligent appreciation on the part of the foreign ministers at Peiping as to what has been happening in China in the past two years, not to mention what has been happening in the past decade. One report in the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai last week stated that the Peiping foreign ministers had held a meeting to discuss the question of extraterritoriality and that the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson had made some sort of a proposal for gradual relinquishment of consular jurisdiction. However, Sir Miles didn't get very far, for according to the Chinese report, several other ministers immediately became nervous and no agreement could be reached. Then in addition to this report there was another one to the effect that some Minister had made a proposal that the Powers should voluntarily relinquish the military phases of the Boxer Protocol and withdraw their armed forces from North China—armed forces which have been stationed in Peiping and along the Peiping-Tientsin Railway for nearly a third of a century—so long a period that most of the legislative bodies of the Powers which vote the appropriations have forgotten the original purpose of their troops being on Chinese soil. The truth of the situation is that the Peiping Diplomatic Corps now finds itself in a bad fix. The Nationalist Government, by establishing its capital at Nanking played a dirty trick on the Peiping Diplomats that has had the effect of making their position ridiculous. A prominent foreign consular officer in Shanghai who has a sense of humor is reported to have recently congratulated one of the officials of the Nationalist Government on the "strategic move" which has had the practical effect of making the Shanghai Consular Body of more importance than the Peiping Diplomatic Corps. A prominent foreign newspaper correspondent in writing about the impression created in Peiping by the occupation of that city by the Nationalists and the establishment of the Chinese Government at Nanking, used the word, "stunned" as descriptive of the psychological condition created in the *sacred* Diplomatic Quarter. It is apparently a direct result of this "stunned" condition that the Peiping diplomats are now beginning to self-educate themselves regarding conditions in China which about everybody outside of the Diplomatic Quarter has realized for many months and years. Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the former American Minister made a speech in Shanghai five years ago in which he declared, "We have got to meet the rising tide of nationalism in China and make concessions or we will lose everything." Dr. Schurman knew what he was talking about as succeeding events have shown, but it was useless to talk such a language in the Diplomatic Quarter, which, up to a few months ago was still living in an atmosphere of Boxer days. If the reports in the Chinese newspapers stating that the Peiping Diplomats are beginning to think about a plan for the relinquishment of extraterritoriality and the voluntary abrogation of the Boxer Protocol (which was never ratified by the American Congress), are correct, then perhaps there is some hope for a survival of the Diplomatic Corps!

THE FOOLISH DEADLOCK OF RADIO DEVELOPMENT

THE OFFICIAL *Kuo Min* news agency on September 4 circulated a report from Nanking stating that the National Reconstruction Committee of which Mr. Chang Ching-kiang is chairman, has asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to lodge a protest with the American authorities on the grounds "that the Radio Corporation of the Philippines has established radio stations in Chinese territory for the dispatch of commercial messages to foreign countries." According to the officials of the Radio Corporation of the Philippines which is a subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America, this organization has established no stations on Chinese soil but has been trying for sometime to induce the Chinese Government to construct a station here for the purpose of establishing radio connection with America and Europe. Although the information does not come from the officials of the American radio company, it is understood that the French

Municipal Wireless Station in Shanghai has recently established radio connections abroad for the sending and receiving of commercial and press messages. This service, although still limited, has nevertheless done a great deal to relieve the serious cable situation which has existed at Shanghai for many years. Furthermore it has had the effect of forcing the cable companies to reduce their rates on both commercial and press messages. Almost every Chinese official who has returned from abroad in recent months has mentioned the urgent need for China to improve her news connections with foreign countries, China's unfavorable situation in this regard having been painfully exposed at the time of the Tsinan incident when the Japanese unrestrictedly spread their side of the story all over the world to the detriment of the Chinese. Foreign companies, particularly the Americans and Germans have been trying for many months to induce the Nationalist Government to erect a high-power radio station at Shanghai, but their efforts have thus far proved abortive due chiefly to controversies among Chinese officials as to which department of the Government is to do the work and control the station —the Ministry of Reconstruction or the Ministry of Communications. In thus delaying the construction of a radio station at Shanghai the officials are blocking progress, and worse, they are handicapping their country in a matter which all admit to be one of the most important in the reconstruction program!

NAILING THE LATEST "BORODIN" LIE!

ABOUT the middle of August a band of Mongolian bandits raided the Chinese-Eastern Railway north of Harbin and wrecked a train. Immediately it was reported in the Shanghai newspapers that this bandit raid was a "sinister Bolshevist plot engineered by Michael Borodin, the former Russian adviser of the Nationalist Government at Canton and Hankow." Just where this news originated is still a mystery, but all three of the morning British newspapers in Shanghai, the *North-China Daily News* (official organ), *Shanghai Times* and *China Press*, printed the report on the front page, the *Shanghai Times* going to a greater extent than the other papers by presenting to its readers nearly two columns of alleged news stating that Borodin had actually been arrested in Harbin for complicity in the Mongolian raid. The report in the *Times* which appeared on Page 1 of the issue of August 30 stated that Borodin had been arrested at the Hotel Moderne, 177 Kitaiskaia Street, Harbin by the Chinese Occupation Commissioner, Gen. Ting Chao. Continuing, it stated that Borodin had led a group of 26 Bolshevist leaders into Outer Mongolia where the "Young Mongolian Party" had been organized for the purpose of invading Manchuria. The report was detailed, apparently for the purpose of lending conviction, for it stated that the band of "Bolshevist leaders" was composed of "9 Chinese, 7 Russians, 6 Koreans and 4 Japanese."

The other two British morning newspapers in Shanghai, the *North-China Daily News* and the *China Press*, contented themselves with a presentation of a semi-official Japanese *Toho* message from Harbin dated August 29, the report starting out in the familiar manner, "According to information from reliable sources, the Outer Mongolian Policy is being formulated by Borodin," etc. The article in the *North-China Daily News*, which appeared in its issue of August 31 was headed, "Borodin Directing in Mongolia." The report in the *China Press* was headed, "Outbreaks in Mongolia Ascribed to Borodin and Third Internationale."

In order to get at the truth of the situation *The Review* on August 31 sent the following cable to Mr. Chamberlin, the special correspondent in Moscow for the *Christian Science Monitor* and the *Manchester Guardian*, the telegram reading,

CHAMBERLIN
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW
REPORTED HERE BORODIN CONNECTED WITH MONGOLIAN BARGA AFFAIR.
PLEASE ADVISE REGARDING BORODIN'S PRESENT WHEREABOUTS.
CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

On Wednesday, September 5 *The Review* received the following telegram from Mr. Chamberlin in reply to the foregoing inquiry, the text being,

CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, SHANGHAI
I HAVE JUST TALKED TO BORODIN HERE IN MOSCOW. THE RUMORS OF HIS MONGOLIAN ACTIVITIES ARE ABSURD.
CHAMBERLIN
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU, MOSCOW.

Thus collapses the latest piece of "news" regarding the activities of Mr. Borodin, the former Soviet Russian adviser to the Chinese Nationalists! *The Review* has no interest whatever in the activities or where abouts of Mr. Borodin, but it does have a deep and abiding interest in the truthfulness of the news regarding international political affairs which is presented in the local British press and which constantly has the effect of keeping this important Sino-Foreign community in a sort of psychological fear complex. Elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* appears a summary of the Sino-Mongolian situation which was made prominent in the news as a result of the Mongolian bandit raid on the Chinese-Eastern Railway. The summary of the Sino-Mongolian situation which appears in this week's issue of *The Review* has been collected from various sources, the purpose being to give all sides and with full credit to the source of the information. Since the Japanese and Russians are each accusing the other of stirring up the trouble for ulterior ends, there probably is some truth on both sides. But obviously, Mr. Borodin has had nothing to do with this new trouble. Since his return to Russia from China a year ago, he has been living in a hotel in Moscow, and according to report has been the target for attacks by various Russian interests for his failure to put through his (or their) program in China. Recently he has been writing a series of articles in the Russian newspapers dealing with Far Eastern and world politics, summaries of which have been cabled abroad by the *United Press*. Since leaving China he has been accused by the Shanghai newspapers of being in Tibet, Mongolia, Shanghai, Peiping, Harbin, Mukden, Canton, Hunan and Chinese Turkestan, disguised as a Buddhist Monk, a Russian Tea Merchant and as an American traveling salesman!

SUN FO ASKS AMERCANS FOR AID IN RECONSTRUCTION

AMERICAN aid in the work of reconstructing China is being sought by Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Reconstruction of the Republic of China, and son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, upon his recent arrival in the United States from Europe. In an interview Mr. Sun Fo stated that he had come to

America with two objects in view, one being to prepare the way for American cooperation in the economic development of China and the other to acquaint himself with conditions in the United States, particularly as regards commerce and industry, so that he could make the best recommendations as to what was suitable for China. Mr. Sun accompanied by Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister at Washington, called on Mr. Kellogg, Secretary of State, also on other prominent officials in the U.S. government service, and it is reported that they discussed informally a suggestion that the United States should interest itself financially and otherwise in the reconstruction of China. Mr. Sun in speaking with press representatives, mentioned that immediately after the World War, his father, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, took up the study of the international development of China and the result of his efforts had been a series of programs for the economic and industrial development of China, the same being embodied in a book published in 1922. It will be recalled that Dr. Sun's scheme calls for the construction of 100,000 miles of railways, and 1,000,000 miles of motor roads laid out as network throughout the length and breadth of the land; the improvement of canals and waterways for inland transportation; the development of seaports and modern cities; the development of basic industries; the opening up of mineral resources, improvement of agriculture, and the colonization of waste spaces, etc., Mr. Sun stated that the Chinese are determined to follow out the program of their great leader as far as possible. "America" continued Mr. Sun, "is today the greatest financial, commercial and industrial power in the world. Only with the aid of American business methods and American financial resources can we hope to hasten the process of our national reconstruction. We are, therefore, looking toward America to assume the leadership in international cooperation for the development of China, on the basis of equality and mutual interest."

CHINA AND MR. KELLOGG'S ANTI-WAR TREATY

THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT has forwarded to the Nationalist Government an invitation to sign the Kellogg treaty for the outlawry of war, a copy of the official invitation appearing elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*. There is also printed in this issue an analysis of the so-called Kellogg Pact which was written by Mr. Harvey R. Harris, a member of the faculty of Shanghai College, Mr. Harris being a newcomer in the Chinese educational field. Dr. C. T. Wang, Nationalist Foreign Minister, stated a few days ago that the Government Council is now studying the Kellogg proposal with a view to its adherence. China ought to have a special interest in any proposal to outlaw war, due principally to the fact that conditions prevailing in this part of the world at the present provide more possibilities for future war than exist elsewhere in the world. Most of the fourteen nations which signed the Kellogg Pact in Paris the other day, have so-called "special interests" in China and several of them have their troops on China soil today and a few of them are holding Chinese territory. The signing of the Kellogg treaty to outlaw war ought to provide China with an excellent opportunity for making a public statement that might provide interesting reading in any number of world capitals. The following consideration of the inspiration behind the Kellogg anti-war treaty was written by Mr. Kirke L. Simpson, an *Associated Press* staff writer of Washington, D. C.:

One fact stands up significantly out of the prolonged correspondence which induced 14 nations to accept the Kellogg plan for mutual treaty renunciation of war as an agency of national policy. That is that almost certainly each of those countries would have been ready, almost out of hand, to sign such a sweeping peace undertaking with the United States alone.

None of the exchanges involved adjustments or explanation bearing on points of direct concern to the United States or its relations with any of the group. All of the negotiations were necessary because of the fact that the American amendment to the original French plan would set up the war renunciation declaration not only with the United States, but as among all of the other signatories between themselves.

That is what multilateral means—many-sided. The original French bilateral proposal meant only a mutual agreement between France and the United States to renounce war. That declaration already is an accomplished fact so far as they are concerned. It is embodied specifically in the preamble of the new arbitration treaty, now in effect. In addition, France and the United States are bound by the Bryan conciliation treaty which forbids war for any cause until a conciliation commission shall have had at least 12 months to seek an adjustment.

Similarly, the United States has arbitration and conciliation treaty relations of the same character with many of the 14 powers which will be associated with the Washington government in launching the new multilateral declaration against war. That any gaps which may exist in those bilateral peace agreements with other nations could be, and no doubt will be, filled in is unquestionable. It is striking evidence of the world's general acceptance of the pacific and friendly purposes of the American republic that it has rarely encountered any obstacle in setting up treaty agreements designed to make war between it and any other power highly improbable.

The Paris government recognized this condition when it proposed the bilateral general peace declaration to Secretary Kellogg. It meant no substantial change in Franco-American peace relations that had existed for years and athwart the course of which no war laden cloud of misunderstanding ever had drifted. Yet it meant for the United States, if the French plan had been accepted, establishment of special treaty relationships with France that might well have been embarrassing and a possible source of misunderstanding and friction in American contacts with other powers with whom her footing is no less friendly.

The bilateral treaty was rejected by Secretary Kellogg in order that there should be no shadow of partiality or special consideration over the general invitation to peaceful adjustment of differences the Washington government always had extended to the world. Translated into the multilateral project that same treaty becomes at once highly desirable to the United States and in keeping with the American traditional policy.

But it is an entirely different and much more questionable thing for France and other European powers to undertake. They could agree without question to such a declaration as between themselves and America, but the Kellogg proposal goes much farther. It renounces war as a weapon of policy among themselves and brings into the picture entanglements and situations from which the United States is wholly remote.

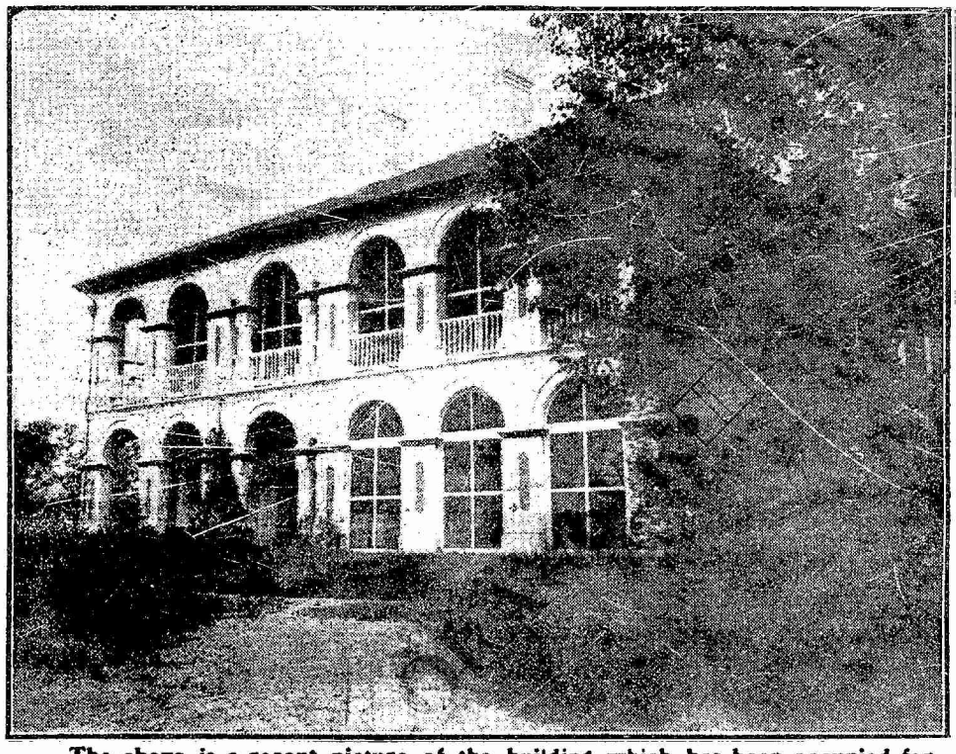
All of the prolonged correspondence with the Paris government and with other capitals turned upon this fact. It was not until Mr. Kellogg had satisfied the European statesmen that the terms of the treaty involved them in no obligation that would do violence in any respect to their existing international commitments that the acceptances came in. They are based on the stipulation that war for self defense was not proscribed and that each power shall be sole judge of the moment when war might be necessary for its own defense.

Bandit Activities in the Liao River District

A correspondent in North China writes that twice a week regularly the South Manchuria Railway's river launch proceeds to the small port of Chia Tieng Ssu up the Liao river from Newchwang. The Chinese Police watch the proceedings helplessly, because of the powerful arm of the Japanese. There is good reason, says this correspondent, to believe that this cargo consists of guns and ammunition for the bandits, who now constantly hold up the farmers. Since the Japanese troops came last year, banditry has become much more frequent. Incidentally the correspondent refers to the detailed reports of bandit activities in the *Manchuria Daily News* and comments that "such meticulous care in details can only be supplied by one in close touch with the bandits!"

Occupation of Mission School and Other Foreign Property By Chinese and Other Soldiers

WE WOULD NOT for the world say anything which would encourage Chinese military elements in the further occupation of foreign missionary school and church property in China, but that Chinese militarists do not have a monopoly of this sort of activity is indicated in connection with a recent report on the plans for the restoration of the old city of Williamsburg, Virginia. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has recently contributed several million dollars for the restoration of that city which figured so largely in American revolutionary history, which act inspired the New York *Nation* to call attention to the fact that William and Mary College, founded in 1693 at Williamsburg, was occupied during the American revolution by American, British and French troops and by Confederates and Federals during the American Civil War. Whether these soldiers kept horses in the college buildings in accordance with some reported Chinese practices is not known, but the chances are they did if they happened to have horses. Napoleon's troops regularly used the churches as stables and his soldiers drank the wine from the chalice—if there was any left. As stated, these examples are mentioned not for the purpose of encouraging Chinese soldiery in the occupation of mission property in China, but to call attention to the fact that soldiers under war conditions, regardless of their nationality, are poor respectors of property whether in the Orient or Occident.



The above is a recent picture of the building which has been occupied for several years as the American Consulate in Nanking. The property is owned by the Kiangsu provincial government.

The subject is suggested by the recent Note dispatched to the Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs by Mr. John Van Antwerp MacMurray, the American Minister in Peiping who declared that the American Government "has throughout displayed the greatest forbearance, hoping that the Chinese assurances would be made good...therefore it is expected in evidence of the good faith and political competence of the Nationalist Government that no more American properties will be occupied and that those already occupied will be restored to the free use of their rightful owners." Mr. MacMurray also called attention to the continued occupation (up to quite recently) of the American consular building in Nanking. Mr. MacMurray's reference to the occupation of the American consular building at Nanking by Chinese soldiery also suggests an element in that situation which is not generally known to the foreign and Chinese public. The American Government does not own consular property at Nanking. The property has been occupied on leasehold for several years. The building and grounds are actually owned by the Kiangsu provincial government and have been rented to the American Government, which Government, needless to remark has paid no rent since the American Consul at Nanking, Mr. John K. Davis was forcibly evicted in the spring of 1927. Mr. MacMurray's frequent references to the occupation of the American consulate at Nanking has created the impression that the property belongs to the American Government; which it does not! The furniture inside the building which was carried away by the Nanking looters was the property of the American Consul and the American Government, but when the Chinese soldiers tore up the building and used the well for the disposal of garbage they were desecrating their own property and not the property of the American Government. The building which the American Government has used for several years as a consulate in Nanking, is an old structure and unsanitary at best. Which prompts the suggestion that it might have been better policy for the American Government to have cancelled its lease a year ago rather than have kept on insisting upon the evacuation of the property and its restoration. The American Government ought to have its own property in Nanking and this would have provided an excellent opportunity for the acquisition of new consular property. This is particularly true now that Nanking has become the seat of the Chinese Government and we will ultimately be forced to construct Legation property there. We imagine that if the building occupied by the American Consulate at Nanking had been occupied by a private firm under similar circumstances that the lease would have been cancelled in short order and the Chinese informed that they could keep their property. But governments do not react like private firms and individuals; there was a principle involved, so that's that!

We have no way of knowing what has happened in the further evacuation of American mission property since the dispatch of Mr. John Van Antwerp MacMurray's last Note, but we hope that the missionary owners will shortly be permitted to have their property back and furthermore that the missionaries will go back and occupy their property. In Nanking it has been noticeable that the missionaries who have been able to reoccupy their property are those who have gone back and looked after it themselves. There isn't much use for the American Government to keep on demanding the evacuation of mission property and then at the same time discouraging the missionaries from returning to their posts. It is reported that the American consular authorities are still advising Americans to stay away from Nanking, which is a strange situation in view of the fact that Nanking is much less dangerous than the streets of Shanghai where White Russian police employed by the Shanghai Municipal Council are accustomed to firing their rifles at motor cars whose Chinese occupants refuse to stop to be searched.

According to a resolution passed by the Standing Committee of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland on June 15, a copy of which appeared in *The Review* on September 1, none of the British missionary societies will make claims for compensation either for personal losses or damages to mission property and several of the American mission boards have adopted similar resolutions. In connection with the assessment of damages to American mission property at Nanking it is reported that only two mission organizations have made claims for damages, the others merely issuing a statement of their losses and leaving the matter of compensation to the discretion of the Nationalist Government. While there has been no official report on the extent of the damages suffered by American interests in connection with the Nanking incident in the spring of 1927, it has been stated that the total losses probably will not greatly exceed G. $500,000. The British losses are said to be considerably larger.

Owing to the attention which has been devoted to this subject in the press, an impression has been created that the occupation of Christian missionary property in China has been due to a special desire on the part of the Chinese soldiers to wreak vengeance upon the Christian missionaries. With the possible exception of one missionary organization which has opposed the registration of its schools with the Chinese Government, and the officials of which have often adopted a "superior" attitude in dealings with the Chinese, there is little evidence available proving that the occupation of mission property had any connection with anti-foreignism or anti-Christianity. In practically all cases the occupation of mission property has been due to the fact that the property was standing vacant and the soldiers went in and helped themselves. As stated previously, this action is not peculiar to Chinese soldiers for soldiers of all nationalities act similarly under similar conditions. When foreign naval and marine forces intervened at Shanghai in 1925 following the Nanking Road Incident of May 30 they occupied Chinese school property located both within and without the International Settlement and did it arbitrarily without consulting the wishes of the owners. Compensation is said to have been made afterwards, but this did not obscure the fact that Chinese school property was occupied by foreign military forces at Shanghai. Aside from the large Chinese ports, housing conditions in the interior of China are generally most primitive and congested, a fact recently made prominent by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang who has urged the Government to immediately begin construction of 100,000 new "model" houses in Honan, Shensi and Kansu Provinces. In hundreds of towns and cities in the interior of China, the only modern houses are those constructed by the foreign missionaries and agencies of foreign business concerns. The foreign owners of these properties were all warned by the foreign diplomatic authorities to evacuate during 1926 and 1927 prior to the beginning of the civil war; hence when the Chinese troops arrived they found the properties vacant and occupied them and in some cases are still occupying them. In many cases there has naturally been considerable destruction, the furniture and woodwork being sold or used for firewood. The Chinese Government should immediately take steps to either restore these properties to their previous condition or reimburse the owners for the losses. From the standpoint of the foreign consular officials, we can't see where any particular good may be accomplished by adopting a narrow nagging attitude on this question, because as stated previously, the actions of the Chinese soldiers has been no different from the actions of Occidental soldiery under similar conditions.

An Analysis of the Japanese Statement on the Tsinan Incident

BY A CHINESE CONTRIBUTOR

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT submitted a long statement to the League of Nations at Geneva of "Facts and circumstances of the collision between Japanese and Chinese troops at "Tsinan" which has been widely circulated. The statement apparently is intended to justify, as if that were possible, firstly the dispatch of several thousand Japanese troops to protect some 2,000 of their Nationals at Tsinan, and, secondly, the killing of hundreds of Chinese soldiers, civilians, women and children, hospital patients and diplomatic officials.

The statement begins with a decription of the suffering of the British and the Americans at the hands of the Nationalist troops, but it took care to describe, and let it be emphasized correctly described those Nationalist troops as Communists. Then it jumps to the events of some eight months after, that is, to the final stages of the clearing up of the Communist troops throughout Nationalist territory. It does not contain any of the facts which relate to the severe struggle and the consequent suspension of the northern expedition for more than eight months which had resulted in the elimination of the Communist section of the Nationalist party. No credit is given to the victors who have saved all, native and foreign alike, within the Republic of China from further probable Communistic destruction. But on the contrary while it condemns the "outrage" admittedly engineered by Communist troops at Hankow, Kiukiang and Nanking, it also expresses horror at the execution of these guilty Communist soldiers.

During all these eight long months of expulsion of Communist elements and particularly between the

11th and 13th of December when a collision occurred at Canton between Communist and non-Communist groups of Chinese troops, we find in the words of the Japanese Government "foreigners in the Concessions sustained no harm"; yet the Japanese Government still saw fit to use the events that happened under communistic leadership a year ago as reasons for the dispatch of troops "to protect the 2,000 Japanese residents at Tsinan". Furthermore, at this time the Nationalist Government already had reorganised itself at Nanking, minus the Communistic element, and had settled the Nanking incident with the American Government. The Hongkong Government had already composed its differences with the Canton Government. The British troops at Shanghai were already being withdrawn. And when the Nationalist Government resumed its punitive expedition against the military and dictatorial Government of Marshall Chang Tso-lin the British and American authorities advised their nationals to withdraw from all likely fighting areas. In face of all these the Japanese Government still thought it right to dispatch thousands of troops to Tsinan to protect a small number of their nationals and call it "a measure of self-protection rendered unavoidable by the above-mentioned state of affairs prevailing in China" !

The Tsinan "incident" according to the statement itself was originated by a few Chinese soldiers out of more than 70,000 who had reached Tsinan in hot pursuit of the northern troops. The Japanese Government states that these few soldiers looted a Japanese house and yet in another sentence it says they had fled to their barracks when 30 Japanese soldiers appeared on the scene, which was outside the protected area of the Japanese, and that the Chinese soldiers in the barracks then fired on these 30 Japanese soldiers. How could this be possible, if the Japanese soldiers did not attack or at least proceeded to the barracks in a threatening attitude. If the "plundering soldiers" had already fled, surely it was the duty of the Japanese Lieutenant in charge to return to report to his superior who would order a proper examination of the goods and chattels lost, if any. Immediate and proper representations to the Chinese authorities would have secured prompt settlement as it was patent knowledge that General Hwang Fu was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs mainly to see that no untoward event was to happen between the Chinese and Japanese soldiers in Shantung. Instead, 30 fully armed Japanese soldiers approached, if not attacked the Chinese barracks. If this was not warlike operation, it was at least very provocative and the Nationalist troops would not be soldiers if they did not resent such an affront as the Japanese Government itself has described. There are robberies and kidnapping every day in the foreign settlements. Is it reasonable to draw the conclusion that the settlement authorities are not able to give protection to Chinese residents? This is not a far-fetched argument against the Japanese troops, directly interfering with the internal administration of China when the solitary Japanese-owned house was looted by a few soldiers without the slightest personal injury. A few pieces of chattels have been made the cause of loss of hundreds of precious lives by the Japanese troops.

The Japanese Government goes on to say that "on the outbreak of this collision the southern troops with which Tsinan was crowded at the time, almost simultaneously began, at various points, to fire on the Japanese troops, to massacre the Japanese residents and to plunder Japanese houses." If this were true the Japanese all over Tsinan were attacked by surprise and yet, in the end, 15 days after this sudden massacre only 14 Japanese were found dead!

While the Japanese Government ascribes the Tsinan "incident" which resulted in the killing of hundreds of Chinese soldiers, civilians, women and children, hospital patients and diplomatic officials to a few Chinese soldiers looting one among many Japanese houses, it also stated that "these circumstances (such as the withdrawal of the Japanese defence works) produced the impression that the disturbance was designedly brought about by the Chinese, at least by the lower classes among them!"

The Japanese Government declares that the Japanese troops would never kill a single non-resisting Chinese citizen and yet from its own account Japanese troops overpowered 12 Chinese lurking in the unknown office of the commissioner of Foreign Affairs. Having overpowered them, the Japanese troops must have seen and counted them, and yet none of them lived to tell the tale. Why was the office unknown when there were sign boards in plain Chinese characters readable by all Japanese and Chinese alike? There is no explanation as to how the Shantung Hospital was attacked and its patients killed, nor is there any for dead girls and children who were found shot in the streets. Were all these resisting Chinese citizens?

In the light of all these discrepancies contained in the Japanese Government Statement and of the actual facts and circumstances of the whole affair, it is difficult to draw any other conclusion than that the Tsinan "incident" was the result of careful search for the flimsiest excuse to make use of the military machine that had been dispatched to Tsinan with no little opposition from the Japanese people themselves; and at the very time when the Japanese Government was already contemplating to sign the international Treaty condemning recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renouncing it as an instrument of national policy!

Shanghai Sept. 3, 1928.

Pirate Lair Raided by Chinese Troops

A *Kuo Wen* telegram from Amoy, dated August 24, gives details of a raid on a pirate lair along the coast in the Hing Hwa district made by a mixed brigade under instructions from Admiral Yang Shu-chwang. Having arrived at Tung Sha Village and with a view to cut off all the means of intelligence from the pirates, Captain Lin charge of the brigade, ordered the arrest and execution of Yang Teh-shing, bandit head of the village and friend of the pirates. Having done this the Captain started his bombardment against the pirates' headquarters which was located in a woody mountain. After a desperate struggle, which resulted in heavy loss of lives on both sides, the pirate forces were defeated and driven away. It was only with difficulty the victorious party was able to locate the exact whereabouts of the pirates' headquarters in the thick forest. Captain Lin found the headquarters or castle surrounded with a strong stone wall in which there were about 130 buildings, some of which are made of stone and brick but others of concrete. Under the ground in the same compound there is a tunnel well paved with sand apparently intended for victims. Here and there are rooms in which swords, iron chains, hard wood bars and other instruments for torturing purposes were hanging on the walls. It is said that since the end of the Ching Dynasty at least a thousand victims lost their lives there. When the Captain arrived in the compound he found about 40 victims there, some of them were hanging on the wall and some were tied with ropes on "tables" apparently for "operation", they were still alive. They were later released. It is reported that before the arrival of the Captain 20 prominent victims were taken away by the pirates because they "were too precious to lose." In the same place machinery for manufacturing counterfeit coins and ammunitions was found.

Text of Kellogg Treaty Handed To Dr. Wang

The full text of the Kellogg Anti-War Treaty, signed at Paris August 27 by the representatives of 14 Powers, with the record of the proceeding leading up to the treaty, was forwarded to the Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. T. Wang, by the American Legation at Peking. The document, was handed to Mr. Wunsz King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, by Edwin S. Cunningham, United States Consul-General, on Tuesday afternoon, August 28, for transmission to Dr. Wang. The text of the document follows in full:

Excellency:—I have the honor to inform you that the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, The Irish Free States, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, South-Africa, and the United States of America have this day signed in Paris a treaty binding them to renounce war as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another and to seek only by pacific means the settlement of or solution of all disputes which may arise among them.

This treaty, as Your Excellency is aware, is the outcome of negotiations which commenced on June 20, 1927, when M. Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, submitted to my Government a draft of a pact of perpetual friendship between France and the United States. In the course of the subsequent negotiations this idea was extended so as to include as original signatories of the anti-war treaty not only France and the United States but also Japan, the British Empire and all the Governments which participated with France and Great Britain in the Locarno agreements, namely, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, Italy and Poland.

This procedure met the point raised by the British Government in its note of May 19, 1928, where it stated that the treaty from its very nature was not one which concerned that Government alone but was one in which that Government could undertake to participate otherwise than jointly and simultaneously with the Governments in the Dominions and the Government of India; it also settled satisfactorily the question whether there was any inconsistency between the new treaty and the treaties of Locarno, thus meeting the observations of the French Government as to the necessity of extending the number of original signatories. The decision to limit the original signatories to the Powers named above that is, to the United States, Japan, the parties to the Locarno treaties, the British Dominions and India was based entirely upon practical considerations.

An Impressive Movement

It was the desire of the United States that the negotiations be successfully concluded at the earliest possible moment and that the treaty become operative without the delay that would inevitably result were prior universal acceptance made a condition precedent to its coming into force. My Government felt, moreover, that if these Powers could agree upon a simple renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy there could be no doubt that most if not all of the other Powers of the world would find the formula equally acceptable and hasten to lend their unqualified support to so impressive a movement for the perpetuation of peace.

The United States has, however been anxious from the beginning that no state should feel deprived of an opportunity to participate promptly in the new treaty and thus not only align itself formally and solemnly with this new manifestation of the popular demand for world peace but also avail itself of the identical benefits enjoyed by the original signatories. Accordingly, in the draft treaty proposed by it, the United States made specific provision for participation in the treaty by any and every Power desiring to identify itself therewith and this same provision is found in the definitive instrument signed to-day in Paris.

It will also be observed that the Powers signing the treaty have recorded in the preamble their hope that every nation of the world will participate in the treaty and in that connection I am happy to be able to report that my Government has already received from several Governments informal indications that they are prepared to do so at the earliest possible moment. This convincing evidence of the world wide interest and sympathy which the new treaty has evoked is most gratifying to all the Governments concerned.

In these circumstances I have the honor formally to communicate to Your Excellency for your consideration, and for the approval of your Government, if it concurs therein, the text of the above mentioned treaty as signed to-day in Paris, omitting only that part of the preamble which means the several plenipotentiaries:

The Text of the Treaty

"The President of the United States of America, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, the President of the German Reich, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Poland, deeply sensible of their solemn duty to promote the welfare of mankind:

"Persuaded that the time has come when a frank proscription of war as an instrument of national policy should be made to the end that the peaceful and friendly relations now existing between their peoples may be perpetuated:

"Convinced that all changes in their relations with one another should be sought only by pacific means and be the result of peaceful and orderly process and that any signatory Power which shall hereafter seek to promote its national interests by resort to war should be denied the benefits furnished by this treaty.

"Hopeful that encouraged by their example all the other nations of the world will join in this humane endeavor and by adhering to the present treaty as soon as it comes into force, bring their peoples within the scope of its beneficent provisions, thus uniting the civilized nations of the world in a common renunciation of war as an instrument of their national policy;

"Having decided to conclude a treaty and for that purpose have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries (here follows the list of plenipotentiaries) who, having communicated to one another their full powers found in good and due form have agreed upon the following articles:

"Article I. First, solemnly declare in the name of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

"Article II. The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

"Article III. The present treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties named in the preamble in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements, and shall take effect as between them as soon as all their several instruments of ratification shall have been deposited at Washington.

"This treaty shall, when it has come into effect as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, remain open as long as may be necessary for adherence by all the other Powers of the world. Every instrument evidencing the adherence of a Power shall be deposited at Washington and the treaty shall immediately upon its deposit become effective as between the Power thus adhering and the other Powers parties hereto.

"It shall be the duty of the Government of the United States to furnish each Government named in the preamble and every Government subsequently adhering to this treaty with a certified copy of the treaty and of every instrument of ratification or adherence. It shall also be the duty of the Government of the United States telegraphically to notify such Governments, immediately upon the deposit with it of each instrument of ratification or adherence.

"In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in the French and English languages, both texts having equal force, and hereunto affixed their seals.

"Done at Paris the 27th day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight."

China Invited to Participate

The provisions regarding ratification and adherence are, as Your Excellency will observe, found in the third and last Article. That Article provides that the treaty shall take effect as soon as the ratifications of all the Powers named in the preamble shall have been deposited in Washington and that it shall be open to adherence by all the other Powers of the world, instruments evidencing such adherence to be deposited in Washington also.

Any Power desiring to participate in the treaty may thus exercise the right to adhere thereto and my Government will be happy to receive at any time appropriate notice of adherence from those Governments wishing to contribute to the success of this new movement for world peace by bringing their peoples within its beneficent scope. It will be noted, in this connection, that the treaty expressly provides that when it has once come into force it shall take effect immediately between an adhering Power and the other Parties thereto, and it is therefore clear that any Government adhering promptly will fully share in the benefits of the treaty at the very moment it comes into effect.

I shall shortly transmit for Your Excellency's convenient reference a printed pamphlet containing the text in translation of M. Briand's original proposal to my Government of June 20, 1927, and the complete record of the subsequent diplomatic correspondence on the subject of a multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war. I shall also transmit, as soon as received from my Government, a certified copy of the signed treaty.

I avail myself of this opportunity to extend to Your Excellency the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

MAHLON F. PERKINS.

Chang Kai-Shek Makes Statement

A statement was issued in the early part of the week by Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek briefly reviewing the present situation and giving his own views regarding the Nationalist Government and the Kuomintang. The two cardinal points of General Chiang's statement are firstly, that the people must realize that the Chinese Revolution was primarily directed against imperialistic aggression, which is fundamentally detrimental to national interests and is opposed to the tendencies of the revolution; and, secondly, that internal solidarity is the fundamental condition to the successful progress of the revolution. A translation of the principal parts of General Chiang's statement, as circulated by the Kuo Min news agency, is as follows:

"Our comrades of the party as well as outsiders have lately directed various personal criticisms against me. Some say that I have lately become too weak, lacking in thoroughness and courage as required of a person determined upon the complete extermination of any evil influence in the country, others charge me with unfairness in the discharge of my duties, saying that I have been unable to differentiate between right and wrong, the guilty and the meritorious. Still others allege that since the conclusion of the northern expedition I have become too much bent on compromise, and seem to reveal a tendency toward steering a middle course and an inclination to be over-lenient to officials of the old regime. There are also others who maintain that I should not assume a *laissez faire* policy. But my critics have failed to understand how I have come to assume the attitude I am holding now.

"I dare assert that I have never swerved from my revolutionary stand, nor have I overlooked our national and social welfare. The reason why I have always maintained such an attitude is because of the following convictions which have come to me through personal experience:

"Firstly, the revolution was primarily directed against imperialistic aggression, which is fundamentally detrimental to our national interests and is opposed to the tendencies of our revolution.

"Secondly, internal solidarity is the fundamental condition to the successful progress of the revolution.

"Not until the nation is united under Three People's Principles can we strive for racial preservation, and not until solidarity is achieved within the Kuomintang can the party lead the people in the revolution for national salvation.

When the Soviets Ruled

"It may be recalled that before the commencement of the Northern expedition, most of our comrades were in Canton. It was then possible for Borodin, under instructions from the Third Internationale, to incite the Communists—parasites of our party—to create trouble and to intimidate and oppress our party in various ways; and I bore the brunt of their machinations. After the capture of Wuchang and Hankow, the policy of Borodin and his group produced even greater results, and their intrigues became more conspicuous. Indeed, words are inadequate for a description of the sufferings I experienced under their tyranny and through the attempts at creating differences among us. As a rule, whenever our solidarity was threatened, it furnished a fresh opportunity for further aggression by outside influences, Having discovered wherein lay the weakness and the strength of the Chinese revolution, Soviet Imperialism attempted to achieve its own ends at the expense of the Nationalist Revolution and of the Chinese people. It attempted, on the one hand, to destroy the solidarity of our Party, and, on the other, to create trouble when solidarity was impaired. These events occurred about two years ago, but even now they remain as vivid in my mind as if they happened but yesterday,

"True, the Tsinan incident last May is regarded by the entire nation as an unparalleled humiliation, but the humiliation which we actually experienced at the front was beyond the imagination of our people. While fully realizing that Japanese provocations were conclusive evidence of the fundamental conflict between imperialism and the nationalist revolution, yet we could not but bear them patiently in order to avoid the setbacks to the revolution that were intended for us. Not only did the Japanese fail to treat China as a sovereign nation, but they did not even treat our people as human beings. We were then obliged to restrain our passions and to bear what was really intolerable.

Must Realize Situation

"Since that time, I have keenly realized that the ultimate opponent of the national revolution is imperialism. The overthrowing of a few militarists in the course of the revolutions, in fact, does not mean much; for the final success of the national revolution lies in the thorough awakening and permanent solidarity of our comrades of the party and in their full assumption of responsibility to carry on the work of the revolution.

"All unnecessary destruction of military power, financial ability and resources of the people should be by all means absolutely avoided. As to the comrades of our party, it is not only their duty to lead and direct the revolution, but also to exert their utmost to uphold the dignity and strengthen the solidarity of the party. All differences within the party should be sacrificed to the greater end. All conflicts should be smoothed out. All sufferings and hardships should be patiently endured, and lastly, all unfairness and injustice should be calmly borne.

Must Stand United

"At present, we must at all cost stand united to defend ourself against foreign insults and to wipe away our national humiliation. Strict adherence to our late leader's bequeathed instructions, with the least deviation therefrom,—apart from this, all other matters can be compromised and endured.

"Therefore, when people criticize me as being too weak, not thorough, too much inclined to compromise or even unjust, I calmly bear with them. I can only show myself in practical measures that I will, from beginning to end, devote my energies for the cause of the Revolution. This is my personal opinion of present conditions of the Party and the country, and I hope my comrades and fellow countrymen will concur with me."

Cable Companies Unable Yet to Renew Agreements

According to the report of the annual meeting of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company which was held in London on July 26, the Company has not yet been able to renew its agreement with the Chinese Government which expires on December 31, 1930, the agreement conferring monopolistic rights, having been signed with the Chinese Telegraph Administration in 1901 shortly following the Boxer Rebellion. The agreement, which was referred to in *The Review* on September 1, confers monopolistic privileges upon the so-called cable "trust" which includes the Great Northern, Eastern Extension and Commercial Pacific Companies.

The following paragraphs are reproduced from the report of the annual meeting of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, referred to in the foregoing:

"You are, of course, conversant with the events which have happened in China. One can only hope that with the cessation of hostilities and fusion of the parties desirous of forming a Nationalist Government, China will enter on a period of more peaceful and steady progress than has existed for several years past. On previous occasions I have mentioned that negotiations had for some years past been in progress between the Chinese Telegraph Administration and the Great Northern and our Telegraph Companies. It has not been possible to arrive at an understanding, owing to the Peking Telegraph Administration, with whom the companies have agreements covering the whole of China, not having jurisdiction over the various other telegraph administrations which had come into being during the past years of turmoil. Now that there would appear to be some prospect of the telegraph affairs of that country coming under a more unified control, I am hoping that headway will be made in the matter.

"It has been practicable for the companies to keep the settlement of traffic accounts fairly up to date, but only by the enforcement of cash payment on telegrams handed to us for transmission by offices of the Chinese Telegraph Administrations, and by weekly settlements of accounts. These measures would readily be removed as soon as circumstances justifiably permit."

Dr. Yu Tinn-Hugh To Head New Northwestern University

Dr. Yu Tinn-Hugh, Ph, D., LL. B., has been appointed president of the new Northwestern or "Chung-San" University which was established last year at Lan-chow, the capital of Kansu Province in Northwest China. The new university was established through the efforts of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and now has some 600 students. Dr. Yu, who has just been appointed President is a native of Canton where he was born in 1897. He spent 12 years in study and travel in the United States and has received degrees from Valparaiso University, the University of Maine, and Clark University. After returning to China Dr. Yu joined the faculty of the Peking National University and the Peking Normal School following which he served as president of the Eastern University at Peking. He is the author of numerous books in both English and Chinese, the latest being a translation of the Chinese Criminal Code.

The Mongolian-Manchurian Incident

BARGA (also called Hulunbor, Paoerhu, and other names all depending whether one is speaking English, Japanese, Chinese or Monoglian) is a small district just south of the 50th parallel, with an area of 62,000 square miles, and 50,000 inhabitants, lying on the border of Manchuria and Mongolia. This district was, in 1911, granted autonomy by the new Republican government of China, but this was revoked by Presidential decree in 1917, and since then, this territory, while being allowed to retain its Mongol officials, has been considered a part of Manchuria.

The population in this district is very sparse, consisting of Buriats and various allied tribes. There are also about 300 Japanese settlers. In addition to live stock farming there is a considerable forest industry. The Chamien Lumber Co., in which the South Manchuria Railway Co., is heavily interested, controls a forest area as large as the whole of the Kwantung Leased territory.

This little spot has come into world prominence lately through a raid which was carried out August 13 by the Outer Mongolian Kulun district authorities. The raid into Barga followed the rejection by Prince Kuifu, the present head of the Barga government, of an ultimatum delivered by the Outer Mongolian Soviet Republic, the former having been assured of military assistance by the Hailar (Manchurian) authorities.

The Raid on the Railway

On August 16 six stations of the western section of the Chinese Eastern railway (which is a part of the trans-Siberian route) were occupied by the Soviet Mongolians, the railway tracks being torn up in several places and telegraphic communications cut. According to a *Reuter* message from Mukden, the Mongolian Soviet Republic, probably with the foreknowledge and approval of Soviet Russia, is plotting to detach this district from Manchuria and incorporate it with Outer Mongolia, thus extending the territory of the latter across the western branch of the Chinese Eastern railway.

Although the Manchurian military authorities were caught napping temporarily, the Mongolian triumph was of short duration, as the Manchurian troops duly arrived on the scene a few days later, drove the Mongolians out, and repaired the railways and telegraphs.

Amidst the welter of propaganda and conflicting theories it is difficult to arrive at the truth of any motives which the Soviet Mongolians may have. At the very moment that the Soviet newspapers in Harbin were placing the blame for the incident on Japanese intriguers, the Japanese press stated that Soviet instigation was responsible for the trouble. A number of conflicting interests are at stake. The Japanese forestry concession has already been mentioned. There is the natural Mongolian ambition to be independent. Then also the fact that the Chinese railway crosses this district brings to mind that there is great rivalry between the Russians and Chinese over the management of the railway, with the Japanese always in the background hoping that they eventually fall heir to the whole Russian-built line, just as they did to the section between Dairen and Changchun as the result of the Russo-Japanese war.

Mysterious Death of Mr. Lassevitch

Incidental to the raid there were conflicting reports concerning the death of Mr. Lassewitch, the second vice-president of the Chinese Eastern Railway, who was accused of being mixed up in the affair. The first message was to the effect that he had died in Harbin August 27 after a week's illness from quinsy. Another report had it that he had committed suicide by shooting, while still another version had it that he had slapped a Chinese officer during an altercation, upon which the latter shot him. At any rate it is established that there is acute friction between the Russian and Chinese administrative officers of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and it is an undoubted fact that a great deal of revenue is being wasted in the payment of fancy salaries to Russian officials of the line.

As to who is behind the Mongolians, reports are very conflicting. Japanese propagandists will have it that M. Borodin, the power behind the throne in Hankow a year ago, is directing the movement, but it has not been established that he is anywhere near in the neighborhood. In the meantime also another Russian, but of an opposite school, the ex-Ataman Semenoff has appeared at Dairen, and the *Manchuria Daily News*, which is owned by the South Manchuria railway, in its issue of August 27 gives the following account under the heading of "What He is Here For, and Hailar Government's Appeal:

Ex-Ataman Semenoff in Dairen

"Ex-Ataman Semenoff whose name was quoted very often in the press during the latter stage of the Russian Revolution in connection with his operations in Eastern Siberia, is at the Yamato Hotel, under an assumed name. According to his Japanese companion, the ex-Ataman is here to try to work out some practical relief measure for the White Russians who are living the life of exiles in extreme distress in Manchuria, etc. There were about 350,000 White Russians when the ex-Ataman was an active figure in the Russian Far East, but the number may have increased since. The ex-Ataman's idea is that the sum of about Roubles 300,000,000 being deposited with several foreign banks while the ex-Ataman was at Omsk, he should make use of this big sum of cash towards alleviating the sufferings of the White Russians. To start with, committees for White Russians are to be formed at the different centres for the purpose of preparing their registry. The first thing to do will be to give them employment.

Two messengers of the Inner Mongolia (Hailar) government came to Dairen from Harbin by the evening express on the 24th inst. According to these emissaries, the Third, Internationale, Moscow, is at the back of the Hulunbor insurgents, instigating the young Mongols' party to the uprising. The Hailar government had sent a Cossack cavalry general to the ex-Ataman's representative at Harbin to arrange also with the Chinese side a countermeasure against the 'Reddening' campaign inaugurated by the Third Internationale. It is possible that the ex-Ataman has been asked to assume the command of the anti-'Red' campaign. The Hulunbor troops comprise 3,000 Korean soldiers dressed like Mongols, 2,000 Buriats, 1,000 Kirghis, etc. There is another story that some time ago, at Kulun, an arrangement was made in the presence of the staff officer under Feng-Yu-hsiang that Hailar and Tsitsihar should first be seized and Harbin attacked next."

Mongolian Delegation in Nanking

In the meantime a Mongolian delegation from Charhar province has arrived in Nanking, and according to the *Kuo Min* news agency, its members have presented a petition covering the following points:

1.—The Mongol clans in Charhar shall pledge acceptance of the Three People's Principles and allegiance to the Nationalist Government, and shall place themselves under the jurisdiction of the Kuomintang.

2.—In lieu of the present Tutung and Hsien (district) system of government, the clan shall become the administrative unit, each clan electing its own representatives to a branch political council. The council shall be under the direct control of the central political council in Nanking, but shall not be responsible to any intermediary organ.

3.—The clans, after joining the Kuomintang, shall have their own party organizations and may invite party members from other provinces to assist them in party affairs.

4.—Lands which were illegally seized from the clans by the military shall be returned to their original owners.

5.—The clans shall be granted the right to police their occupied territory.

Death of Warren Manley, Chamber of Commerce Secretary

The death occurred at the Country Hospital, Shanghai early on August 31, after a brief illness from pneumonia, of Warren Manley secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai. The late Mr. Manley was born in San Francisco 43 years ago, and first came to China in 1919, establishing himself in the import and export business. He was appointed secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce three years ago and zealously carried out the policy formulated by the executive officers. He was also prominent in the recent campaign to secure funds for the American Community Chest.

The late Mr. Manley was prominent in Masonic circles and for five years had been secretary of Nomad Oasis of the Mystic Shrine. His illness was apparently contracted as a result of over-exertions in entertaining the Shriners from the United States during their recent visit.

The funeral was held Saturday afternoon, September 1, the service being conduced according to Masonic rites by E. T. M. Van Bergen of the Rose Croix Chapter. The body was cremated.

V. G. Lyman, for many years in an executive position with the Standard Oil Co., and a member of the board of directors of the American Chamber of Commerce, is temporarily acting as Secretary, pending the appointment of a permanent successor to Mr. Manley later on.

Oriental Cotton Mill to be Voluntarily Wound Up

An extraordinary general meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning & Weaving Company, Ltd., was held in Shanghai September 4, when a resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting on August 20 that the company should be wound up voluntarily was confirmed unanimously. H. E. Arnhold presided. The mill had been losing money but the shareholders are protected due to the rise in the value of the real estate.

American Perfumes Ousting French in China

That American-made synthetic perfumes are gradually displacing the French article throughout the world, and particularly in China, in all but the very highest grades, is the surprising statement made by G. W. Heath, representative of Richard Hudnut, perfumery manufacturers whose head office is at 118 West 18th Street, New York City, when interviewed during the week at the Astor House, Shanghai. Mr. Heath is the Far Eastern representative of said company and also of William R. Warner & Co., manufacturing pharmaceutists, of New York and St. Louis. Mr. Heath arrived in Shanghai several weeks ago and will later proceed to Europe by way of India to develop the American perfumery and pharmaceutical lines in those areas.

America Developed Industry Since European War

Since the war the American perfumery industry has been greatly developed, as has the American dye industry and the American toy industry. The average American who does not look up the statistics still has an idea that most of the perfumery used in the United States comes from France. As a matter of fact such is not the case. America has applied to the perfumery industry, on a modified scale of course, the principles of quantity production and, as a result high class synthetic perfumes are made in the United States which not only satisfy the great part of the American demand, but actually successfully compete in foreign countries with the French articles. In fact American perfumery and toilet preparations of various kinds are gradually displacing the French article. The French, of course, still excel in the manufacture of the highest grades, but the market for same is naturally limited. In France, the perfumery industry, like many others, has been a sort of "home" industry, that is, formulas were handed down from father to son and carefully guarded as a family secret.

The Chemist Competes with the Flowers

However, American chemists have gradually developed from Nature's depths direct many of the odors which the rose, the heliotrope, and flowers generally, have supplied to the perfumery trade from time immemorial. Hudnut's name is well-known in France, said Mr. Heath, and probably most French people imagine that it is a French concern. It is, however, an American house, and the Paris branch supplies for the American head factory essences and other ingredients which enter into the manufacture of perfumery.

"The principal obstacle, if one may call it that," said Mr. Heath, "which American perfumes and toilet articles have to overcome is to convince the feminine mind that the French label in these days doesn't mean the same thing as it did fifteen or twenty years ago. The public is always slow to appreciate changes in such matters, and the French label still has a great psychological hold on the popular mind. We are, however, rapidly overcoming this idea, and American toilet preparations the world over, and particularly here in China, are gradually displacing the French products. Here in China our business during the past year has increased by 100 per cent. The lines in which American products are making particularly good headway are perfumes, toilet waters, vanishing creams, talcum powder, face powder, rouges, lip-sticks and other cosmetics."

Japanese Perfumery of Inferior Quality

Speaking of Japanese competition, Mr. Heath said that while the Japanese made very cheap articles they were also of very poor quality, all Chinese who could afford to buy the better American articles did so. The Chinese were "taking" to American perfumery rapidly, as they are doing with many other American articles, added Mr. Heath.

Questioned as to whether his lines had suffered from imitations, Mr. Heath replied, "Not yet." He added that his principals were taking every precaution in this respect.

A Brightly Colored Illustrated Map of Shanghai

A vividly colored and handsomely illustrated wall map of Shanghai has been issued by the Carl Crow Advertising Agency. The design is by Mr. Crow himself, and the map was drawn by V. V. Kovalsky. A legend on the map reads, "In this map we have tried to depict for you the history, customs and points of interest in this cosmopolitan city of Shanghai." This aim has been well fulfilled. The Recreation Ground is shown with people playing games, the river is full of war and merchant vessels, and there are junks, sampans, wheelbarrows, statues and idols galore. It sells for three dollars Mex.

The Fight Against Opium in China

The Committee for the Examination of the Opium Suppression law held a meeting at Nanking September 1 to consider the revised law before forwarding it to the Central Political Council for approval. Members of the committee present at the meeting included Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Messrs. Sung Yuen-yuan, Wang Shih-chi, Director of the Law Codification Bureau, Hsueh Tuh-pi, Minister of Interior, Chung Ku-to and Chang Chih-kiang.

The main features of the revised law provide that beginning from the 3rd month of the 18th Year of the Republic (March 1, 1929), all persons found guilty of opium smoking will be punished.

Severe penalties are to be meted out to any Government official found guilty of permitting the cultivation, manufacture, sale, transport or smoking of opium; and those attempting to protect violators of the opium suppression law will be similarly dealt with.

With regard to opium-suppression bureaus in various places, the law provides for their abolition before December 31 of the current year failing which all staff-members of the bureaus are to be considered as criminals and be punished as such.

The law also specifies that an organ be specially established by the Government Council to take charge of the sale of opium, morphine, and cocaine for medicinal purposes. The Nationalist Anti-Opium Suppression Association of China, is doing excellent work towards exterminating the opium evil in China. Orders were recently issued by the Committee to the authorities of different provinces for the immediate closing down of all minor opium suppression bureaus as a first step in the direction of centralizing the control of the suppression work.

The Association, first formed in 1924, has been constantly sending out anti-opium literature among the people in order to arouse feeling and also, "petitions in the form of concrete plans are being repeatedly presented to the Nationalist Government for consideration and adoption."

One of the chief points made by the Association in the rules already laid down for its conduct, is that whatever income may be derived from opium suppression shall be used solely for the purpose of suppression and anti-opium education, and not to meet ordinary military and civil expenses. Another regulation is that all opium addicts should be fully and carefully registered immediately and they should be then given different time limits to drop the habit. Special hospitals, it urges, should be established in every district throughout the country, and any officials found either conniving in the traffic or in any unlawful way handling opium, it recommends, should be dismissed and severely punished. The cultivation of the poppy, the Association lays down, should be prohibited immediately and without further delay.

Organizations Protest Appointment of Edwardes as Customs Head

The arrival of A. H. F. Edwardes, Officiating Inspector-General of Customs in Shanghai this week occasioned a fresh outburst of protests on the part of Chinese public organizations, including the Chambers of Commerce, Customs Association and so on. Mr. Edwardes arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday, Sept. 4 and according to reports in the Chinese newspapers Mr. Edwardes' purpose in coming to Shanghai is to induce the Nationalist Government to confirm his appointment as Inspector General of Customs in succession to Sir Francis Aglen who was dismissed from office by Marshal Chang Tso-ling more than a year ago. The *Shun Pao* on Sept. 3 stated that the purpose of Mr Edwardes' trip was to arrange for the removal of the head office of the Chinese Maritime Customs from Peiping to Shanghai and to discuss the question of holding another international tariff conference.

Whether the Nationalist Government intends to appoint Mr. Edwardes as Inspector General of Customs in succession to Sir Francis Aglen is not known, but according to report the matter has been referred to T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance with full power to act. Chinese organizations in Shanghai which have been opposing Mr. Edwardes are said to have recommended the appointment of F. W. Maze, Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, who is a senior official in the Chinese Customs Service. Mr. Maze was recently appointed an adviser to the National Board of Reconstruction of the Nationalist Government, an organ created sometime ago to have charge of national reconstruction. Sun Fo, the son of the late Dr Sun Yat-sen, was appointed Minister of Reconstruction, but when he departed on a trip to Europe and America several months ago, Chang Ching-kiang was appointed Acting Minister of Reconstruction.

American Press Comment on Chinese-Japanese Situation

BY ALBERT W. FOX.

China Knows U. S. Friendship Speaks the Language of Action

(From the New York American, August 1)

Thanks to the clear vision and active sympathy of our Secretary of State at Washington, the United States is now dealing with the new Government of China in a way that accords with the best American traditions and entitles Secretary Kellogg to the thanks and congratulations of all his countrymen.

Without waiting to see what the rest of the world would do, without scheming to secure for his own country unfair advantages, Secretary Kellogg has concluded a new tariff treaty with China that gives complete control of their own tariffs to the Chinese people.

By the terms of this new treaty all provisions in former treaties fixing rates of duty, transit dues, drawbacks and tonnage dues are repealed. China is free so far as the United States can free her to raise whatever revenues the Chinese require to maintain their new government and give it the wherewithal to discharge the duties of sovereignty at home and abroad.

Here is the opportunity that China craves and deserves, but until now been denied.

Here is American action in support of China that speaks louder than could the friendliest American words the sincerity and the power of American friendship for China.

Secretary Kellogg's practical idealism in dealing so promptly, sympathetically and helpfully with the new government is all the more gratifying to the Hearst newspapers because it follows the policy for which these newspapers have always stood. This policy they have repeatedly commended in recent weeks to the Government at Washington.

A month ago, a week ago and again only a few days ago, the Hearst newspapers called for the acceptance by the United States of the Nationalist Government as the representative government of China.

In an editorial within the month calling upon the United States to "recognize China now and make friends of 400,000,000 people," Mr. Hearst said:

"American recognition of the Chinese Government should not wait on China's concessions to the selfish interests of imperialistic European nations. The main purpose of the Chinese revolution was to secure an independent China and to free China from foreign domination and from unjust and unjustifiable acquisitions by foreign nations of territory privileges within the domain of China.

"We cannot expect China to give up the chief object of her long struggle for independence merely to secure American recognition.

"It is only one hundred and fifty years since we were winning our independence. We should not so soon forget the experiences and sentiments of that inspiring period. It is 'the shot that was heard around the world' which is now echoing in China.

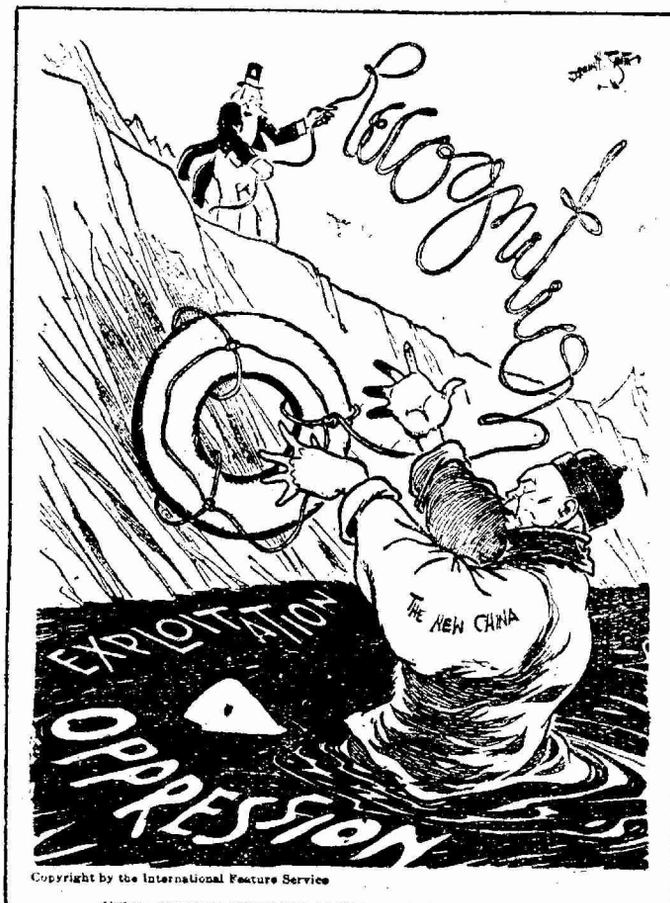
"Let us not repudiate our own principles and purposes to our own discredit and disadvantage. Let us not scorch our own fingers by attempting to pull chestnuts of European nations out of the fire."

By acting independently and promptly to give China complete control of her own tariffs, the United States has gone to the support of popular government in China at a time and in a way that the people of China will always remember with gratitude.

Secretary Kellogg's new tariff treaty with China is already hailed there by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai as "an evidence of American fair play, progressiveness and friendship that usher in a new era in Chinese-American relations."

When the rest of the world wakes up to the effect throughout China of Secretary Kellogg's hospitality toward the Nationalist Government there, we shall probably see the foreign powers, one by one, following the leadership that the United States again raised up in giving to China the square deal that her four hundred million people have long deserved.

Meantime, and in any event, China will know that the friendship of the United States speaks the language of action, and China will not forget.



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"HE GIVES TWICE WHO GIVES QUICKLY!"
—Smith in the New York *American*.

New Opportunity to Weep

(From the New York Telegram, August 10)

Somewhat more than thirty years ago little wiry Japan gave big fat China a good trouncing. The result was a treaty which provided, among other things, that Japan should enjoy special privileges in Manchuria. Taking quick advantage of these special privileges, Japan invested money, developed coal and iron mines, built railroads and obtained a much-needed supply of raw material.

The new Nationalist government of China no sooner climbs into power than it undertakes to abrogate the treaty. Japan says that this is not only contrary to provisions of the treaty but that it represents an outrageous breach of international good faith, and that if the Nationalist government of China persists she will take such action as may be necessary to protect her rights and property.

Here is another opportunity for our world savers to weep over China. Some of them have already produced their handkerchiefs. One may reasonably expect such a dose of drivel as we have had on a dozen different occasions, with nothing more than delightful lip music to show for it.

Japan's note does sound rather severe and arbitrary until one recalls some that England has written to Egypt, France to Morocco and our own government to Mexico and other Latin American countries.

White civilization is constantly defending its right to interfere with and exploit weaker peoples on the ground that it is not only purifying their souls but making them prosperous. It seems as if Japan might advance similar reasons for her course.

Our Policy Toward China

(From the Chicago Tribune, July 30)

Secretary of State Kellogg's signing of a preliminary treaty of tariff revision with the present government of China is an act of intelligent policy in the best tradition of American diplomacy. It is strictly consistent with our policy in Chinese relations, which is a policy of wise independence and sincere friendliness.

The resentment expressed in Japan and Great Britain is quite understandable, but need not concern us. It would be inexcusable weakness for us to involve our policy in the difficulties which complicate the policy and action of Japan and other countries in China. We are in no proper sense obligated to assist any of the powers dealing with China to advance their interests in that country or to enforce their claims upon any Chinese government. Only upon the assumption that the

Chinese government is unwilling to deal with us fairly or that we are unable to enforce our own proper claims would an American government be justified in entering into a complicated concert with other powers. The duty of our state department, which Secretary Kellogg is performing with marked vigor and ability, is to act with candid and courageous independence in the assertion of American rights and the practical effectuation of the American policy of friendly cooperation with progressive China. Our material interest lies solely in establishing mutually profitable commercial intercourse with China and obtaining such share in the development of her resources as a representative Chinese government may assign to American enterprise consistently with a faithful regard for Chinese welfare. To this end we have asserted the policy of the administrative integrity of China and the policy of the open door.

But beyond this material interest the American people have cherished a sincere sympathy for the aspirations of enlightened Chinese to liberty and modern progress. In these aspirations they can count on American aid so far as it can be given consistently with our international responsibilities.

We think Secretary Kellogg is following brilliantly the ablest and most farsighted of his predecessors in their conception of Chinese-American relations. He has the best American opinion to support him and we trust his action will have the most favorable influence upon the efforts of patriotic Chinese to bring their country out of chaos and place her feet on a path of solid progress.

The peace of the Pacific and to great extent of the world largely depends upon the establishment of a well ordered and prosperous Chinese nation, and this in great measure depends upon the evolution of a firm and mutually profitable cooperation between China and the United States. Secretary Kellogg seems to us to be working with courage and foresight to accomplish both.

A Chinese View of American Policy

(From the Chicago Daily Tribune)

Seattle, Wash, July 30.—I have read your editorial in regard to the United States' offer of a new treaty to my country, China. We Chinese take it only as smart politics.

No country in the world attempts to keep the Chinese in an inferior position as much as the United States, with the possible exception of Australia. A united China, when the wounds of the present civil war are healed, will insist on reciprocal treatment. We will make it as hard for the American, Australian, and Canadian to go to China as for our people to come here. Great Britain is more respected in China outside the Red element, than is America. Japan is more respected.

We Chinese know that the present gesture of America to China is a cheap effort to fool China at the expense of other nations. So long as your Asiatic exclusion laws are in force there can be no love in China for the United States. All America's efforts to build trade at the expense of other nations will amount to nothing. In your estimation we are an inferior people. The 400,000,000 people of China resent it, and will continue to resent it. LEN SHOW GOW.

Relations With China

(From the Washington Post, July 22)

Representative Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, calls attention to the resolution proposed by him and adopted by Congress, urging the Government to negotiate a new treaty with China. He suggests that the time is now opportune for breaking new ground in dealing with China, following the pacification of that country and the acquisition of full control by the Nationalists. With the exception of Manchuria the Nationalists have undisputed sway, and the steps they have taken and projected give every promise of a successful installation of stable government.

The new government is republican in character, and fully alive to the necessity of freeing China from unjust and onerous treaties. The sensible and just thing for the powers to do is to revise their treaties with China, without waiting for violent manifestations on her part. There can be no question that China means business. Having taken the principal steps toward putting their house in order, the Nationalists are now beginning to press foreign governments for treaty revision. Japan has just received an abrupt notice that the old treaty has been terminated. This notice may be made ineffective for the time being, but prolonged delay can only make matters worse.

The United States is in a good position to negotiate a new treaty with China. This country is not entangled with others in dealing with the question. It is friendly with China and has no aims or interests that would not be promoted by a treaty of a reciprocal character, abolishing capitulations and all other obsolete arrangements that work to the disadvantage of China. By acting now, without waiting for other governments, the United States could gain and hold the special friendship of the Chinese nation, besides spurring other governments to more speedy action in the same direction and thus mitigating the danger of anti-foreign movements that might react upon Americans as well as all other foreigners.

The Nationalist government has been recognized by the United States as the *de facto* government of China. It should be recognized *de jure*. The Chinese government has its minister in Washington. No doubt he would be empowered to negotiate a new treaty if the United States should intimate its readiness to proceed. Nothing is to be gained by pursuing a watchful waiting policy, now that the Nationalist government is in power, with the support of the overwhelming majority of Chinese people.

Our Treaty with China

(From the Nation, August 8)

The United States took the lead in recognizing Nationalist China when John Van A. MacMurray, American Minister at Peking, signed a treaty on July 25 which ackowledged the right of China to tariff autonomy next January. Secretary Kellogg deserves high praise for the promptness with which the treaty was executed; it is a welcome gesture of friendship at a critical moment in the establishment of the new government. Admiral Bristol made a still more welcome gesture when he effected the recall of 1,500 American marines from Tientsin. The two gestures coming simultaneously will help materially to win Chinese friendship and to force a general recognition by other Powers of the Nationalist group as the actual government of China.

Once more, as in the handling of the Nanking incident of March, 1927, the Administration's diplomacy puts us in a strategic position to determine the policy of Great Britain, France, and other nations which share with us in the penetration of China. Will the Government use the advantage of that strategic position effectively to win justice for the Nationalists? The history of the last three years seems to indicate that while we are genuinely friendly to the aspirations of Chinese nationalism, our Government is slow to relinquish any of the conditions of special privilege which exist for Americans in China.

Events have moved so rapidly during recent months that it may be well to ask. Where are we in relation to Chinese sovereignty and treaty rights?

At the Washington Conference we and other Powers agreed to open negotiations for restoring to China the control of her tariff and her courts. After long delay special conferences were called on tariff and extraterritoriality. As to tariff, the Powers agreed to give China autonomy in January, 1929; as to extraterritoriality, they were not so liberal. They laid down an elaborate set of conditions which China must fulfil before her courts could have jurisdiction over foreigners. Before the negotiations were ended, the revolution swept northward and the Peking diplomats were forced to flee for their lives. Finally Chang Tso-lin fell, and a new Nationalist Government is knocking at our door and reminding us of the unequal treaties and our pledges.

We cannot refuse these Nationalists recognition; they are the government of China. We cannot stick by the unequal treaties; we have pledged ourselves again and again to eliminate those treaties. The sole question of importance is: How fast will we move in giving back China to the control of the Chinese?

Mr. Kellogg was swift enough in executing the new treaty with China concerning tariff autonomy to satisfy the most exacting, but there is one clause in that treaty which is so laden with possibilities of delay that it may fairly be described as a joker. The phrase runs:

> subject, however, to the condition that each of the high contracting parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other, with respect to the above specified and any related matters, treatment in no way discriminatory as compared with the treatment accorded to any other country.

We do not actually agree to give China tariff autonomy until the other great Powers have granted it. If Britain, France, and Japan find technical causes of delay in giving tariff autonomy to China, our special privileges will continue with theirs. Moreover, the treaty raises doubts in another direction; it says nothing about extraterritoriality. Why was Mr. Kellogg silent on that subject both in his note and in the treaty?

Three practical measures suggest themselves as natural next steps in American policy, if this new treaty is more than political elocution. Let us recall more of our marines; we still have 2,600 in China even after Admiral Bristol has returned one delegation. Let us volunteer to modify our extraterritorial rights immediately in such a way that Chinese judges can participate in the trial of all American citizens in China. Let

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us protest against the Japanese usurpation of power in Manchuria.

This last will be most difficult to do, for a nation whose hands are not clean, but for the Chinese it is the most important thing we can do. Japan is the greatest obstacle which stands between the Nationalists and Chinese political unification—and Japan is clearly violating in Manchuria the pledge which she gave us at the Washington Conference to respect the sovereignty of China.

A New Phase in Relations With China

(From the Christian Century, August 9)

A new era in the relations of the United States and the other western nations with China may be presaged by the note in which Secretary Kellogg expressed the readiness of our government to enter into negotiations with the Chinese nationalist government with a view to the conclusion of a new treaty. The note implies a *de facto* recognition of the Nanking government and makes it clear that our state department sees no reason for further postponement of full diplomatic relations with the government which now has control of practically the whole of China with the exception of certain areas in the extreme north. While the immediate subject of the interchange was the question of tariff regulations, it is apparent that the whole range of questions, including extraterritoriality and foreign courts, may soon be brought up for consideration. Secretary Kellogg said: "We ask from them (the Chinese) only that which we look for from every nation with which we maintain friendly intercourse, specifically, proper and adequate protection of American citizens, their property and lawful rights." If these words mean what, on their face, they seem to mean, they cannot mean less than that our government is willing to entrust the protection of American rights in China to the Chinese authorities as soon as the nationalist government has set up the proper judicial and legal institutions, and that the United States will cooperate with China in restoring to China the complete tariff autonomy of which she is now deprived by treaties with the various western powers. Meanwhile, the Japanese warning to the nationalist government against the occupancy of Manchuria and Nanking's action in terminating the Chinese-Japanese commercial treaty have produced a situation which might be considered a crisis if other factors in the situation, and especially the American note, did not hold out some promise of a satisfactory adjustment.

America's Best Traditions

(From the New Republic, August 8)

In arranging a treaty with the Nationalist government of China restoring to that country complete tariff autonomy, Secretary Kellogg returns to the best traditions of American diplomacy. While other sore points remain, notably the question of extra-territoriality, the tariff treaty is a logical first step, and holds out the promise that the other injustices will be rectified in the not-distant future. The signing of the treaty, taken in conjunction with the Nanking settlement, constitutes *de facto* recognition and ends a ridiculous and embarrassing situation. The whole development means a great advance in good-will between the two powers. This, no doubt, is one of the reasons for the hostility, verging on open anger, with which the news has been received in some other countries. Japan, in particular, is reported to be offended, both by the alleged suddenness of the new treaty and by the fact that the United States acted alone in such an important matter. But, in fact, this action had long been foreshadowed, and any other power which wished to do so could have joined the United States in it. There was certainly no reason for America to wait longer, in order to help Japan pull her Manchurian chestnuts out of the fire.

The Sino-American Treaty

(From the Washington Post, July 28)

Setting a precedent for speed in diplomatic negotiations, the United States has signed a new tariff treaty with China, before the ink has had time to dry on Secretary Kellogg's note of this week announcing America's readiness to take up tariff revision and other matters with the Chinese Nationalist government.

American Minister MacMurray and T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance of the Nationalists, signed the new treaty on Wednesday at Peking, now designated Peiping in accordance with the change of name decreed by the Nationalists. It sweeps aside all provisions in other treaties, including the Washington conference nine-power Chinese tariff treaty, and it grants China complete national tariff autonomy.

There will be more than one flare-up in European capitals and in Tokyo to greet America's bold stroke, according to the concensus of opinion. Foreign governments were notified by Secretary Kellogg of his recent note to the Nationalists, but foreign statesmen have scarcely had time to read the notification before the tariff treaty was signed.

It is anticipated that opinion in Great Britain and in Japan will charge the United States with having scuttled the nine-power tariff pact without warning and will otherwise complain of America's independent policy, the result of which will doubtless force all nations to accept the burdens relating to the long-sought complete tariff autonomy for the Chinese.

This means that the United States takes the lead among the powers in granting to the Chinese government and the Chinese people the right to regulate her own tariff according to her own needs and without reference to pressure or dictation from foreign sources.

It gives China for the first time in her modern history the right which practically every nation enjoys, namely, the right to raise revenue for her own needs.

It is generally conceded that China's inability to raise revenue, owing to foreign restrictions, has been the chief cause of weakness in unifying the country and establishing a stable government.

The powers have for the past ten years been maintaining that China could not be allowed to raise revenues through tariff rates until there was a stable government, and the Chinese have contended that a stable government was impossible until such revenues could be raised.

Consequently this all-important phase of the Chinese question has been going around in a vicious circle and getting nowhere. Secretary Kellogg's action in signing the treaty is designed to put an end to this hopeless state of affairs.

But it is virtually certain that statesmen in Great Britain, France and Japan will be amazed at the boldness of the Kellogg move, especially as the new treaty relegates the nine-power Washington conference tariff treaty to the scrap heap. America, along with Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal and China signed the Chinese customs treaty February 6, 1922.

It provided for an effective 5 per cent advalorem duty, a 2½ per cent, and in some instances 5 per cent surtax, and called for a special conference to deal with China's tariff.

This special conference was held in Peking in 1925, but reached no agreement, and in April, 1926, it broke up. The United States Government announced at the time that it was ready to deal independently with China in tariff matters.

The British and Japanese later took the same position and the Japanese actually opened negotiations with the northern government relative to revision of Sino-Japanese tariff rates. The fact that the Japanese picked the wrong government to deal with is admittedlly not a matter which can be blamed on the United States.

The United States does not feel bound by any of the provisions of the nine-power Washington Conference tariff treaty which is now superseded, so far as America is concerned, by the new tariff treaty.

The treaty emerging from the Washington conference represented the limit to which the powers acting together were willing to go in the matter of allowing China to regulate her own tariffs. America at that time wished to go much farther but the British and Japanese declined to go along. The British and Japanese position was that China was solemnly bound by past treaties, as well as by the Washington Conference treaty, to solemnly abide by all the tariff stipulations and regard the tariff treaties as binding so long as the powers wished to so consider them.

The American position, on the other hand, was outlined by former Senator Underwood, one of the American delegates, as follows:

China, he said, had the right to renounce trade agreements or trade contracts when she thought proper. He thought this was clearly her right, because no question of national right was involved; it was merely a question of trade agreements and agreements of that kind had been made in the past to extend over a period of time, or an indefinite period of time, and when conditions changed so that they worked a great disadvantage to one or others of the contracting parties it had been recognized in the past that such trade agreements might be eliminated.

Sparring Over Manchuria

(From the New York Evening Post, August 10)

Japan has clearly showed her hand in the two actions the Tokio Government has recently taken in regard to Sino-Japanese relations. The Nationalist Government's abrogation of the treaty of 1896 will not be tolerated, and so long as Nanking persists in its present attitude Japan will oppose any accord between the Nationalists and Manchuria. To back up this attitude is the quiet threat that Tokio remains ready to take whatever measures may be considered necessary to protect her rights.

The key to the whole situation is Manchuria. Whatever sympathy Japan may feel for the aspirations of the Nationalists—and there is no reason to believe that a stable Government in China is not as much to the interest of Japan as to that of any other Power—Tokio demands guarantees that Japanese rights and privileges as secured by treaty shall be respected in this part of China. Failing to receive these guarantees, the Government of Japan is prepared to go to any length to defend Manchuria. It has become so important to Japan as a source for raw materials vital to her economic structure that her statesmen believe no other course is open to them.

The Nationalists have threatened Japan's interests by repudiating the old Sino-Japanese treaty. This seems to have been a hasty and unwarranted action, naturally arousing Japan's fears. What will be the effect of the provisional unilateral regulations which the Nationalists have adopted in its stead we do not know, but it is easy to understand Japan's suspicion that they mean an attack upon her interests in Manchuria. Tokio is willing to open negotiations for the revision of the treaty, but until a mutually satisfactory arrangement can be reached she demands that the agreement remain in force.

If the Nationalists' action was unwise and provocative, the Japanese reaction is even more dangerous. There is no warrant for interference in the relations between Nanking and Manchuria. Whatever may be the importance to Japan of her economic development of the three eastern provinces, to assume the position of forbidding Mukden to join forces with Nanking is something which the Chinese will not soon forget. Nor can the other Powers view with indifference a move which will serve to impede Chinese unity.

We do not believe that Tokio really wants to assume political control over Manchuria. Her action is more in the nature of a threat to China that if the old Sino-Japanese treaty is not left in force until a new one is negotiated she runs the risk of seeing this rich territory become an autonomous state under Japanese protection.

Japan has every right to insist upon treaty revision instead of treaty abrogation. Certainly it is bad politics for the Nationalist leaders to act so abruptly when Tokio is willing to open negotiations. But, in challenging China's control of Manchuria as a retaliatory move, Tokio is going even further in disrupting Sino-Japanese relations.

Both Governments need to watch their step.

Japan China and Manchuria

(From the New York Times, August 10.)

Diplomatic manoeuvring for position between China and Japan continues. China wishes to win world opinion to her side against Japan in order the better to bring about the evacuation of Shantung by the Japanese, and to use the sympathy of the other Powers against Japan in Manchuria so as the better to be able to negotiate with her about such matters as treaty revision and tariff autonomy. Japan, for her part, is determined not to risk losing her predominance in Manchuria, and is unwilling to make treaty concessions which may endanger the position of Japanese merchants and residents in China. Her brusqueness about Manchuria, and her unwillingness to consent to a unilateral abrogation of her treaty with China, are in accordance with the Oriental policy of making extreme demands to be followed by concessions.

On the face of it the situation appears serious. If either side wishes to press the issue, it may well precipitate a crisis with far-reaching consequences. Japan is prepared to go to any length to insure her economic advantage in Manchuria. Her protest against the transfer of the control of Manchuria's foreign affairs from Mukden to the Nationalists is because she fears that the latter may interfere with and undermine her position in Manchuria. It is not impossible that if her protest is ignored she may take active steps to assure the separation of Manchuria from the rest of China, even though to do so would risk aligning the sympathy of the world behind the Chinese.

China is fully aware of this. Hence her quickness to use the Manchurian issue in bringing pressure to bear on Japan in connection with the settlement of the treaty dispute. The treaty was signed in 1896, and set forth the rights of Japanese nationals in China with respect to commercial privileges and extraterritoriality. It contained the provision that it was to run for thirty years, and would be renewed automatically unless denounced at the end of the period. In 1926, when it had run its course, efforts were made by the Chinese to negotiate a new treaty. These fell through. Japan subsequently acted on the assumption that as the treaty had not been terminated, it was by that very fact continued.

Last month the Nationalists in a sharp note to Japan announced that they considered that the treaty had expired and that henceforth Japanese in China would not be permitted to enjoy the special position which this treaty afforded them. The Japanese, caring as much about the arbitrary denunciation of the treaty, which they regarded as a bad precedent, as fo the loss of the stipulated privileges, replied in forceful langar age. The danger lies in the spirit of the militarist group within the Japanese Government. Many of its members were associated with the policy set forth in the Twenty-one Demands, which provided for extensive powers of supervision over Chinese affairs by Japan. They put Japan in a bad light. Today their ghosts are haunting the Far East. This is unfortunate alike for Japan and China:

Competition Essential for Good Service

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*,

May I commend *The China Weekly Review* for the article on the Chinese Communication Problem which appeared in last Saturday's issue. The subject appears to have been dealt with thoroughly and with a great deal of intelligence and knowledge on the part of the writer.

Nevertheless all the experience in various countries of the World indicates to us that a Government monopoly of the communication system has generally resulted in lower standards of efficiency and a general increase in cost of service. On the other hand competition, whether between Commercial and Governmental enterprise or between purely commercial enterprises, has amply demonstrated that greater efficiency, lower costs and general benefit to those served results therefrom. Competition, if fair, creates a stimulus for all those entered therein to produce a service both better and cheaper, and if protection against "cut-throat" competition can be had, there is every reason why China should have the benefit of competitive communication enterprises.

There is no doubt that the competition of the British cable companies, the British Government telegraphs and the Imperial Wireless chain have done much to speed up and reduce the cost of communication throughout the British Empire. In the United States, the domestic competition between the Postal Telegraph Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, and particularly on the West Coast where the competition of the Federal Telegraph Company has been felt, results in telegraphic service that is extremely rapid and the charges are comparatively low. This is again noted in the recent entry of a large Radio concern's competition with a former Government monopoly for inter-provincial communication in the Philippine Islands. Although only a few weeks in operation this has already resulted in a striking decrease in the time of transmission between the cities covered by the competitive concern.

This is written in the hope that it will be taken as an unbiased opinion in the case of Reasonable Competition vs. Monopoly.

S.F.G.

Shanghai, Sept. 4, 1928.

Foreign Armed Vessels on the Yangtsze

The following was the disposition of foreign men-of-war on the Yangtsze river, September 1.

CHINKIANG—1 British gunboat; 1 Japanese destroyer.
NANKING—British *Seraphis*; 1-Japanese destroyer.
WUHU—1 British gunboat; 1 Japanese destroyer.
KIUKIANG—British *Fee, Cockchafer*; 1 Japanese destroyer.
HANKOW—British *Aphis, Ladybird, Petrel*; French *Marne*: Italian. *Ermano* and *Carlotto;* Japanese *Mome, Tone, Yanagi, Sago, Fushimi* and *Toba.*
ENROUTE UP RIVER FROM HANKOW—Japanese *Hiri.*
CHANGSHA—British *Teal*; Japanese *Sumida.*
ICHANG—British *Scarab*; Japanese *Hodyu.*
WANSHIEN: British *Cricket.*
CHUNGKING—British *Gnat, Tern*; French *Balny*; 1 Japanese gunboat.

Latin America Now Buys Much From the United States

The United States is supplying 39 per cent of the world's exports to Latin America, while its three principal rivals, England, Germany and France, are together supplying but 31 per cent, according to Senor Don Carlos G. Davila, Ambassador from Chile to the United States, in a statement issued today through the National Foreign Trade Council on Latin-American Trade Development with the United States. James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, declares that Ambassador Davila "corrects a long standing error in demonstrating that the remarkable development of our trade with Latin America is due, not to the fortuitous assistance of the war, but to a cycle of growth originating from the powerful expansion of American production and merchandising. Ours is a logical advance, not a war growth."

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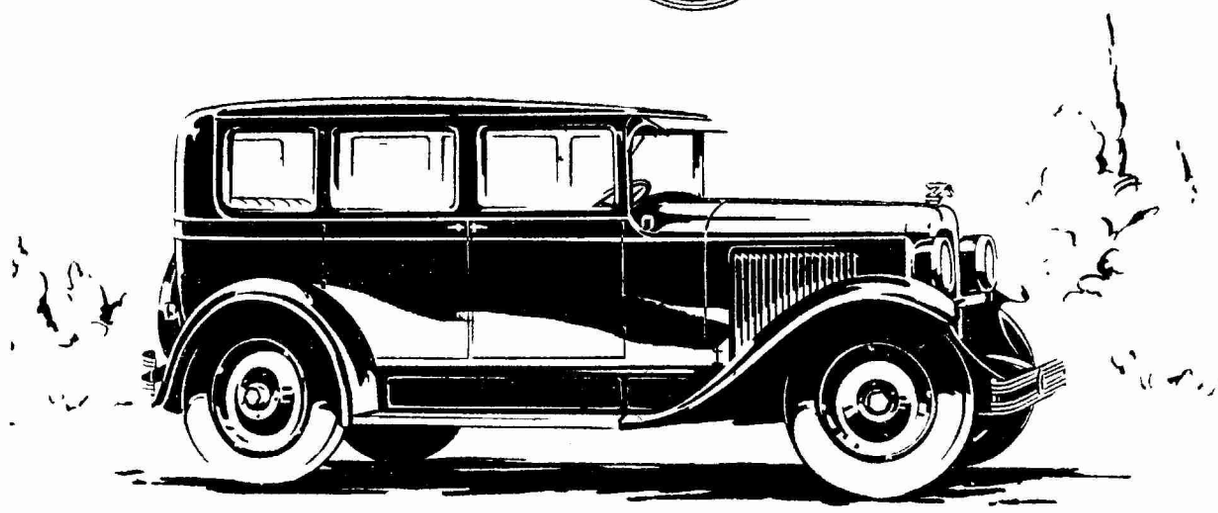

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46-067

Should China Sign The Anti-War Pact?

BY C. Y. W. MENG

WE congratulate M. Briand and Mr. Kellogg on their wonderful achievement in working out some measures to safe guard the world-peace, and in inducing not only the United States and France, who were the original promoters, but also fourteen other states to sign the Anti-War Pact. The world has now another peace security! War, which is really a crime, and which is really destructive to civilization, is now perpetually averted! Such new tidings certainly prove most happy to the Chinese—the peace-loving people!

History of the Peace Movement

However, such an achievement, wonderful and marvellous as it may be, is nevertheless, not the first one nor a new one. A brief review of modern history will reveal to us that it has been a custom, after a period of fighting when most powers were exhausted and distressed, not only economically but also morally and spiritually, that some one would propose that some sort of international agreement be concluded in which the first provision would be that "war should hereafter be avoided, and should there be any dispute it should be settled by peaceful negotiation, not resorting to war, etc.." Having eye-witnessed the destruction that was brought about by the war, other states, though they were not the fighting parties, usually were willing to join the chorus singing "world peace must be maintained and disputes should be settled by peaceful negotiation or by the Arbitration Court, etc...."

When the horrors of the Thirty Years' War were impressing men's mind with the necessity of finding some other means of settling disputes, Grotius gratified the whole world by his publication of the first systematic treatise on international law. When the whole of Europe had been swept by the storms of war and the ambition of the conqueror, the famous Congress of Vienna was held, the noticeable act of which was the establishment of Belgian neutrality. When the challenge between Asia and Europe (the Crimean War) was over, another famous treaty—Treaty of Paris—was concluded. Some of its principles are still embodied in international law, today. Then we come to the more vigorous peace movement at the end of the 20th century. The first Hague Conference was held in 1899. It established a permanent Court of Arbitration to which difficulties arising between nations "involving neither honor nor vital interests" might be submitted. A decade later, the second Hague conference was held. The question of limitation of armaments was again proposed.

All Are Failures

All the above sounds well, but when the other side of the movement is questioned, it may be stated that it is not "practical enough". When necessity knows no law, international law is merely a scrap of paper. When "military necessity "justifies action, Belgian neutrality is violated. When selfishness prevails in the mind, the disputing party is never willing to submit itself to any international court, but declares war even before the time limit has expired. Is the despatch of troops to another country without permission of that country a violation of international law? To bomb an unguarded city with machine guns, killing thousands of innocent people, is or is not that a violation of international law? International law clearly provides that the existing treaties will be held valid so long as the circumstances remain the same. Then, when China demands for an early treaty revision on the ground that the circumstances have changed greatly why do the foreign powers refuse to yield to such a demand? When China appeals to the League of Nations for a fair decision on the Tsinan Incident, why does the League not decide who is right and who is wrong? Why should the League stick to the point that the appealing parties must be members of the League? As a matter of fact, the League should be glad to decide all the cases so far as the parties are willing to submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the League. In other words, international law does not help a weak nation, and the League does not function as it should.

China Should Not Sign The Pact

Now, let us go back to our discussion—that is whether China should or should not sign the Pact? Mr. Cunningham, the American consul-general in Shanghai, acting on instructions from the Secretary of State, transmitted the full text of the Pact to Dr. C. T. Wang, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, with apparent intention to urge China to join the party. There are two reasons: It may be for the reason that as China is destined to play a great part in the future world peace, it is a matter of necessity that China should be asked to be one of the parties. Or, it may be that as the United States knows that China and Japan will go to war owing to the present dispute, it is better to bind both parties by the Anti-War Pact. But it is the opinion of Dr. Wang that China should join. His idea is probably that should China sign the Pact, China puts herself on record as a recognized state with others, and no further attempt of seeking recognition is necessary. As stated above, we—the peace-loving people—are always glad to join with such a movement. But before fixing out signature to the Pact, let us analyze the present diplomatic situation that China s faci ng.

Why China Should Not Sign

At present, though the Nationalist Govermnent is in full occupation of China proper, no state has come out and said that she is willing to recognize the Nationalist Government as the *de facto* and *de jure* government of China. At present, we find the Japanese have re-established themselves in Shantung. They have not the slightest intention to open negotiations with the Nationalists for settlement of the Incident. One regiment is evacuated, but another comes. The winter camps have already been built, and it appears that the Japanese are going to pass the winter in Shantung! At first the Chinese engineering group, in their attempt to pass Tsinan to repair the Yellow River Bridge, which was blown up by Chang Chung-chang, and again blown up by the Japanese, was not allowed to enter the city of Tsinan. Only after a series of negotiations, were these men allowed to proceed there "to ascertain the damage but not to start the repairing work." What is their intention? The Yellow River Bridge is the place where the Tsin-pu Railway must pass through. To blow up such a bridge is already a crime, and to stop the repair work is a worse crime yet.

Coming to Manchuria, we find that the Japanese actually interfered with the unification of China. They delivered an ultimatum to Chang Hsueh-liang threatening him that should the Three Eastern Provinces join with the Nationalists, the Japanese would take all the neccessary steps, thus the unification of China was handicapped, not because of the internal dispute, but because of foreign intervention. We also find that the Japanese have despatched troops to Shanhaikwan, a pass where the victorious armies must pass when they enter the Three Eastern Provinces. We also find that the Japanese have already raised bitter objections to treaty revision, with their partial interpretation of the 26th article of the commercial treaty. Despite the Chinese Anti-Japanese movement which is really a sufficient warning to the Japanese that should the Japanese not change their policy, the Chinese might be forced to take all the necessary means of self-preservation, the Japanese pay no attention.

War is a crime, and war is a destruction, but war has helped many a nation to rise. China needs victories to show to the world that the "sick man of the Far East" has now been cured, and is ready to challenge with any one who still dares to treat her unjustly. China has been a weak nation for too long a period. Only by means of victories, can she convince the world that China of today is quite different from China of yesterday. China should appropriate half of her national revenue for the development of her navy and armies, and at the same time, the compulsory military system must be adopted.

Shanghai, September 2, 1928.

Raj Patrap is Interviewed in Peiping

Raj Patrap, an Indian by birth and an Afghan by citizenship, who worked against Great Britain during the World War, and who is in Peiping at present, emphatically denied, when interviewed by a Chinese news agency, that he was a Communist or in the pay of Soviet Russia. He said that when he was in Afghanistan last time his movements were closely shadowed by Soviet agents. However, he will return to Afghanistan by way of Russia. Asked whether it is true that Soviet Russia is trying to get control of all nationalist movements in various countries of the Far East, Raj Pratap said that he doubts this effort will be successful, as each country has its own history, culture and traditions.

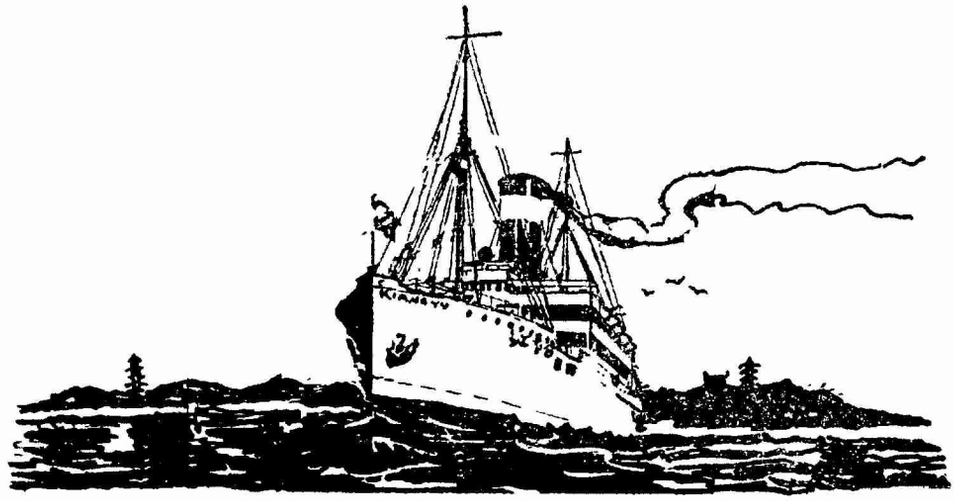
It may be mentioned in this connection that Raj Patrap has been associated with the Japanese for several years. He was in Tsinanfu at the time of the Tsinan incident.

T. L. Sung Executed As Communist at Canton

Mr. T. L. Sung formerly news editor of the now defunct *Far Eastern Times*, and for the past three years on the staff of the Bureau of Economic Information, was executed in Canton as a communist suspect, according to word from the south.

Mr. Sung was arrested while dining with some friends who later turned out to be communists. Despite his emphatic denial at the trial that he was a communist, Mr. Sung was condemned with the rest and shot. Mr. Sung was about 43 years old and hailed from Kwangsi. He studied at St. John's University in Shanhgai between 1904-8.

46-068



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46-069

The Weakness of the Kellogg Anti-War Pact

BY HARVEY R. HARRIS

SO high runs the hope of permanent peace at this dramatic moment of the signing of the Kellogg Peace Pact that Reason, attempting so late to reveal fundamental weaknesses in the proposals, must inevitably be considered by many not only as untimely but as quite insufferable. The Enthusiast, beholding the assemblage of the signatories, envisaging the solemn engagement, already imagining himself into a world blessed with the greatest of Utopian boons, believes that Reason has indeed achieved one of its most important objectives; that the Dove of Peace has truly returned to Earth, never to depart again. He believes implicitly that the way to lasting international amity is revealed; and he is loathe to attend to the whisperings of demurring sentiments and of unwelcome prophecies. The more placid Conservative, as hopeful as the Enthusiast, recognizes in the Pact the most advanced step yet taken in the interest of a peaceful World Society; but, also, he is prone to attach to the step an importance that will relegate, perforce, all future movements in consideration of World Peace into the category of mere corollaries. Like the Enthusiast, he is weary of analyses; so, also like the Enthusiast, he is willing to accept Mr. Kellogg's major inherent assumptions: that government as well as peoples sincerely desire peace; that there will be in power for many years to come a sufficient number of high-minded officials to retain and to enforce the Pact; that the various peoples of the world need not know and understand each other, that they need never divine what is common to them, in order to live harmoniously together, etc. Like Mr. Kellogg, who now stands representative for so large a group, he believes that selfish, egoistic, blatant, and universal aspects of nationalism, such as will stoop to equivocations that pass for "diplomacy" and will sanction secret treaties, "peaceful penetrations," and a host of other pernicious movements, may be successfully resisted by instituting various forms of boycotts and courts filled with righteous international delegates. He, too, longs to sit back in his easy chair, securely intrenched behind this Court of Frowns, and to delude himself into thinking that the World has at last hit upon the long-sought method for attaining and preserving Universal and Permanent Peace.

An Attack on "Nationalism"

So it is with unenviable risk that I assert that the Peace Pact now holding the attention of the world is at best an indirect and intrinsically feeble attack upon those forces of Nationalism which obstruct the path to international understanding and concord. It is indirect because it relies for success upon the constant integrity of consecutive governments rather than upon a universal sense and bond of international friendship and unity among peoples (yet to be cultivated). It is intrinsically weak because it tries to eliminate war by soliciting agreements, which may very easily be evaded, and by attempting to provide as a punitive measure the removal of treaty benefits from a treaty-breaking state;—for ironical as it may seem, the Peace Pact is an instrument designed to *force* the countries of the world into harmony. The Pact is also weak because it overlooks, or possibly deliberately ignores, that most recent wars have resulted from an intense and imperfect spirit of Nationalism and that there exists no well defined sense of international justice,—matters which involve, once more, peoples rather than governments in the ultimate.

Each one of these statements I might take up, attempting by illustration and comment more closely to define and to substantiate. At this moment, however, I believe such a presentation would be unwelcome even by very tolerant readers. But so conspicuous is at least one peculiarity of the Pact that I am inclined to let it exemplify the total efficacy of the document. I cannot see, then, how one may safely trust a treaty to keep nations from entering upon war—that treaty at once "outlawing" war and admitting the right of self-defense by means of arms (the admission is tacit in the treaty, but it is expressed clearly in objection-answering notes)—when we know how easily governments may come to feel the necessity of self-defense. I cannot see why we should be so naive as to suppose that nations will henceforth conscientiously refrain from arbitrary trumpings-up of pleas of self-defense. How often are we to hear some Japan declare, while she encroaches upon some Manchuria, that she does not wish to resort to war; that she believes fully in the spirit of arbitration; but that she shall always defend her citizens and their interests wherever they may be? We all know the encroaching policies of the present Japanese government; and I doubt whether its participation in the signing of the Peace Pact will have any noticeable effect upon its militaristic policies.

What Power the Powers Have

In this consideration of the Pact, as in every other, we are driven back to this fact: the high contracting parties to the Pact are governments in whose hands still lies not only the power to fulfill or to break contracts but also the power of determining to overwhelming extent both their countries' education and general opinion. I have faith in the peoples of the world; I believe that the masses want justice, freedom, unaggressiveness, and peace; but I know the instability and variability of governments as well as I know the susceptibility of the masses to propaganda. I know, too, that insistent Nationalism is communing with itself as it signs the Pact: "It will be advantageous to my country to profess international friendship, and to agree to renounce war." It is not frequently heard to say: It will be advantageous to humanity to have my country profess international friendship, and to agree to renounce war." The governments, not the peoples of the world, are directly concerned with the Pact. The peoples will continue to live in their inflamed and inflated Nationalism and to place their own importance and need before the importance and need of humanity. As long as these conditions remain, we have no real guarantee of Permanent Peace; and the Pact thrives on record as the last and greatest of a long historical pedigree of pitiable efforts that have fallen short of attaining it.

The only solution to the problem of war requires much more than mere promises not to go to war. It requires the instilling, through systematic education, of certain international principles and of certain principles of humanity into the hearts, minds, and souls of peoples at the expense of those phases of Nationalism which I have already stigmatized as selfish, egoistic, and blatant: phases involving excessive patriotism, racial hatred, religious prejudice, class distinction, materialistic pride and avarice (often advanced to the stage of imperialism), and other evils. The governments of the world must agree to institute in their respective countries just such propaganda, universally, uniformly, simultaneously; they must agree, also, to provide for the extirpation of such texts or portions of texts that tend to excite a too fervid and too selfish national consciousness. A kindly sense of international obligation and fealty must be created. Ideas of duty to country which tend in self-interest to ignore the common truths of humanity must be modified. Nationalism and Internationalism need not be conflicting terms; they must become fully cooperating institutions that have full respect, tolerance, and, if possible, a disposition of kindliness for each other.

The Need for Educational Reform

I should propose, in fine, that there be prepared a new pact, an international education pact or treaty, which provides for the institution, in the countries of the contracting parties, of a thorough educational reform, involving a mild denationalization and a distinct propaganda for international tolerance, understanding, and amity. I should propose that an International Committee of Educators and Sociologists draw up a program which would insure not only a complete and thoroughly satisfactory reform but also the necessary uniformity, universality, and simultaniety. Lastly, I should propose that there be created a permanent Committee of Inspectors, whose duty it should be to inspect the work of reform and to submit circular reports and recommendations to each of the nations that have entered into the agreement. If those governments of the world, now entering the Peace Covenant, sincerely desire World Peace, if they admit the unhealthy excesses of Nationalism and the superiority and desirability of the ideals of international amity, and if they concede that there is safety in reform if it is undertaken universally and simultaneously, then will they gladly enter into agreement upon a program of universal reform. If they will not enter into agreement, it may be that they must inevitably betray insincerity in the present Peace Pact.

I suggest much; but, I believe, not too much. It may truly be that the governments of the world today are feeling the desirability of international peace and amity. It may be that governments as well as peoples wish to outlaw war, an accordance of sentiment rare in history. If this accordance prevails, now is the time to suggest sweeping reform. In a few generations there may be inculcated a sense of international kinship and obligations such as no corrupt or ambitious government may pervert. There may be accepted a new sense of family life among nations such as will guarantee safety, food, employment, and relief from over-population to all the inhabitants of the Earth without desire, need, or implication of war. I conceive the grand possibilities of the Human Race, I feel the great hopes of the Race to be justified, because I believe the peoples of the Earth to be desirous of peace in their search for truth and justice.

Shanghai College, Shanghai, Aug. 27, 1928.

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46-071

The Truth About Tsinanfu

BY H. J. TIMPERLEY

(Reprinted from the Nation, N. Y. August 8)

JAPAN'S statement to the League of Nations concerning the Tsinanfu affair, we are told in Geneva dispatches published here, has created a favorable impression. This may be so, for the Chinese side of the argument was badly bungled. It is improbable, however, that this impression would be long sustained if the League took a notion to investigate thoroughly the whole circumstances surrounding the case.

One aspect which such an inquiry could hardly fail to reveal would be the provocative attitude of the Japanese military all through the affair. Neutral eye-witnesses, in which category I take the liberty of including myself, agree that the Nationalist occupation of Tsinanfu was as peaceful as could be wished for. The leading Nationalist columns which entered the city on the morning of May 1 halted quietly a block away from the Japanese barriers and displayed very little excitement about it. Senseless truculence, on the other hand, was shown from the beginning by the Japanese soldiery. Not content merely to remain quietly watchful behind their sandbags, as American or British troops would have done, they often were to be seen standing on top of the barricades with their bayonets thrust almost under the noses of Nationalist troops that went marching by. "Here we are, come along and hit us," they almost said. Except for a perceptible lift of the eyebrow, the Southerners made no response to these demonstrations.

It became increasingly evident during the first two days of the Nationalist occupation, however, that a highly explosive situation gradually was working up. Foreign as well as Chinese civilians were handled on occasion with unnecessary roughness by the Japanese sentries on post. One such episode in which I was personally involved occurred within an hour or so of the Southerners' entry. I had gone across to the Tientsin-Pukow station just in time to see the last of the White Russian armored cars guarding the Northern retreat pull out slowly as the Nationalist troops appeared along the railway embankment. Chatting with a group of the newcomers, I found them peaceably disposed and friendly. Stein's Hotel, where I was staying, had a Japanese barricade around it. The sentries stationed there had let me go across to the station and return through the barricade without question, but when I returned from a second sortie, to the telegraph office, a Japanese soldier clubbed me viciously in the small of the back with the butt-end of his rifle. It was a most uncalled-for exhibition of ill-tempered violence, and within a very short space of time I was telling the Japanese Consul so. Subsequent negotiations, during which it was explained that my name inadvertently had been omitted from the list of foreigners to whom permits to pass through the barriers had been supplied, ended in a verbal apology being offered by a Japanese staff officer to the British Consul, as well as to myself. In fairness it ought to be mentioned that the Japanese Consul was visibly distressed by the incident and spared no effort to see that proper amends were made.

Nationalists Distribute Leaflets

I was around the city a good deal on the morning of May 2 and took special interest in the activities of the Nationalist propagandists. Little squads of them were going quietly about the business of plastering the town with posters setting forth the aims of the Nationalist campaign and denouncing the Northern militarists. One poster showed Chang Tso-lin whispering sweet nothings into the ear of a coyly smiling Japanese geisha, while another depicted him and Japan tugging at opposite ends of a chain and strangling China between them. How the walls of Peking would totter when the Nationalists got there was demonstrated by another sheet. Pictures of Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek were displayed side by side and propaganda leaflets were broadcast in the streets. Interested groups of Chinese coolies gazed at the posters or listened open-mouthed to the street lecturers. Some of the latter were arrested by the Japanese during the morning. Nobody seemed to know why. I saw them being marched along the street in custody. They went along quite good-humoredly with their unsmiling guards and even saluted a Japanese officer who cantered up on a horse. Some were released afterward, but the majority were detained and no information could be obtained about them. This aroused a good deal of resentment among the Nationalists, though, so Chiang Kai-shek's staff officers told me, news of it was suppressed in order not to excite the troops. Chiang's staff also told me that on this day a Nationalist officer, described by them as being the Chief of Transportation, was shot by Japanese troops in front of the *Tsinan Pao* newspaper office. They were not able to tell me anything of the circumstances and I could get no confirmation of it from any other source.

By the night of May 2 the Japanese apparently felt the situation tranquil enough to justify the withdrawal of the barricades, and these were removed toward midnight. My understanding as a result of inquiries made at the time was that this step was taken purely on the initiative of the Japanese themselves. The next day opened as calmly as the May morning of tradition. Everybody was congratulating everybody else that things had gone off so smoothly. Then came the clash. What started it and who fired the first shot are questions that may never be decided with any certainty, but there seems no doubt that it was the veriest spark that set off the tremendous explosion which followed.

I did not myself witness the initial outbreak, though I was in the neighborhood at the time, but I gathered every possible version directly afterward and each story agreed that the hostilities began with a single isolated incident and then spread with amazing rapidity. That rapidity ceases to be amazing if one takes into account the circumstance that within a few minutes of the initial clash the Japanese began to clear the streets in the protected areas with bursts of machine-gun fire preparatory to replacing the barricades, and also sent around armored cars which dropped small patrols here and there beyond the area limits. They then started systematically to mop up the territory thus inclosed and a general free-for-all developed. Groups of Nationalists took refuge in houses here and there and replied with rifle fire, throwing a grenade or two when the chance offered. Large numbers of them who had entered the foreign settlement on one innocent errand or another found themselves entrapped behind the Japanese barricades and endeavored to fight their way out.

Clash Came Suddenly

Nobody on the Chinese side could tell what was happening except that a clash had occurred somehow and that the Japanese were in action. Wild rumors flew from mouth to mouth and newly arrived Nationalist detachments joined in the fray without having any clear notion what it was all about. The battle royal raged till evening, when Chiang Kai-shek, who quite early had ordered a complete withdrawal from the Japanese protected areas, succeeded in getting the bulk of his troops on the move. This still left pockets of snipers within and on the fringes of the protected areas and the Japanese were engaged in street warfare with these remnants for the next couple of days. No organized attack on the part of the Nationalists was discernible at any time. Blood was up on both sides, but to suggest that it was a case of a handful of Japanese defending themselves against a Chinese army is to distort what actually did occur. It was a one-sided affair in which a well-knit, well-equipped, and fearless fighting unit demonstrated its relentless efficiency to an out-of-hand rabble.

The Nationalist army as such never was involved. The whole effort of Chiang Kai-shek's staff was concentrated upon preventing the conflict from spreading. Very little assistance to this end seems to have been forthcoming from the Japanese. There is no evidence whatever that they made the slightest attempt to isolate the incident which led to the first clash. On the contrary, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that when they withdrew their barricades on the night of May 2 they did so with the idea at the back of their minds that if anything untoward happened afterward they would be in a fine position to wade in and justify their presence in Shantung. Accepting as accurate the Japanese story that the trouble began with the looting of a Japanese house, it is certain that if the Japanese had reported the matter to Chiang Kai-shek and had requested him to quell the disturbance the Nationalist Generalissimo would have taken immediate action. Instead they sent a platoon of men charging down a crowded street with fixed bayonets and within a few minutes afterward put the whole city in a panic by raking the main thoroughfares with machine-gun fire. It seems scarcely reasonable to expect that the Nationalist soldiers, perceiving that Chinese civilians as well as their own comrades were being shot down for no apparent reason, should not have felt an overwhelming desire to retaliate.

Resentment Leads to Violence

This they did and there is no doubt that fairly soon after the trouble started a considerable section of the Nationalist forces got completely out of hand. It also is well established that some time between May 3 and May 5 certain Japanese civilians, including women, were terribly mutilated. By whom and under what circumstances is not yet clear. The American, British, and German consuls were taken along in a Japanese armored car to view these bodies on the night of May 5. There also is a good deal of evidence to convict the Japanese troops of extreme ruthlessness during the days that followed the initial clash. Witness this statement, made to me on May 20 by a spokesman of the Japanese Consulate General at Tsingtao in

(Continued on page 59)

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Nationalists Decide to Finish the War in the North

BY J. B. P.

THE Nationalist Government has finally decided to eliminate the "remnant" Chihli-Shantung troops numbering somewhere between 50,000 and 125,000 men by force of arms, the decision for war having been reached after all possible methods of conciliation have proved abortive. These Chihli-Shantung troops, including a considerable number of White Russian mercenaries, since their eviction from Shantung and Chihli Provinces have been concentrated in the northeastern corner of Chihli Province, most of them being stationed in the mountainous area about Jehol and Shanhaikwan astride the Peiping-Mukden Railway. Some of them have also been stationed north of the Great Wall in Shengking Province of Manchuria.

Strength and Military Equipment

According to a report issued by the *Ta Chung* news agency on August 21, these Chihli-Shantung troops number about 105,000 men with 82,000 rifles, 20 field-guns, 120 machine guns, 100 rapid-firing guns and 100 hand machine-guns. They have been under the command of Generals Chi Hsieh-yuan, former tupan of Kiangsu; Chu Yu-puh, former tupan of Chihli; and Chang Chung-chang, former tupan of Shantung. Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan seems to have recently faded out of the picture, but the other two, Chang Chung-chang and Chu Yu-puh are still on the job, Gen. Chu having his headquarters at Lutai and Gen. Chang Chung-chang being stationed at Shanhaikwan on the Yellow Sea from which position he is alleged to have been making trips to Chefoo and Tsingtao on Japanese boats with a view of trying to re-establishing his position in Shantung Province. Although these remnant Chihli-Shantung troops were able to retreat from their previous positions in North China with considerable war material, they were, up to quite recently, very short of money, but according to the Chinese newspapers Gen. Chang Chung-chang recently succeeded in raising a loan from the nationals of a "certain" country, presumably Japan, the purpose being to enable him to make another stand against the Nationalists in Northern Chihli and if unsuccessful there, to return by sea to Shantung Province in an attempt to re-establish himself in that area. The Chinese newspapers alleged that several Japanese ships have been at Shanhaikwan for the purpose of transporting his troops to Chefoo.

Gen. Chang Chung-chang, the Ex-bandit Tupan of Shantung Province, Who Now Commands the Remnant Chihli-Shantung Troops in Northern Chihli Province and Who Apparently Has Decided to Make a Stand Against the Nationalist Forces Under Gen. Bei Tsung-chi. If Defeated at Shanhaikwan, It is Reported That Gen. Chang Will, With Japanese Assistance, Attempt to Stage a Come-Back in Shantung.

Cause of Dissention

This Chihli-Shantung army, owing to its strategic location, has constituted a disturbing element since the occupation of Peiping and Tientsin by the Nationalists, the reason being that they have constantly intrigued with the object of being taken into the Nationalist camp. First they tried to have themselves incorporated into the Fengtien army under Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, but Chang didn't want them in Manchuria and furthermore Gen. Yang Yu-ting, whose troops are stationed just north of the Great Wall would not permit them to advance further north. With their path thus blocked the old Chihli generals and politicians, formerly adherents of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, have been plotting with the various Nationalists generals and also with the Japanese. They tried to get themselves incorporated in the Nationalist forces under Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, the Shansi commander and Yen might have taken them in, but Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang objected to this, as also did Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, the commander of the Hunan troops now stationed in the Peiping-Tientsin area.

Recently the old Chihli-Shantung politicians have been responsible for all kinds of political rumors which have had a disturbing effect in the Nationalist camp at Nanking, one being that they were joining with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan against Feng Yu-hsiang for the purpose of re-establishing the Capital at Peiping. Then there was another rumor that they had made a deal with the old Anfu Clique for a fresh supply of Japanese money, the general purpose being to defeat Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek and the rejuvenation of the Northern military clique and a return of the capital to Peiping.

The presence of these reactionary forces on the border between Chihli and Manchuria has also had a disturbing effect in connection with the efforts to unify the Three Eastern Provinces, otherwise Shengking, Kirin and Holungkiang, with the Nationalist Government. Recently as a result of negotiations between Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang and the Nationalist Ministry of Communications, Gen. Chang agreed to return several hundred railway cars and locomotives which the Fengtienites took northward with them at the time of their retreat from Chihli Province, but the return of the railway rolling-stock was blocked by the Chihli-Shantung troops who seized the cars and engines and are still holding them.

Nationalists Decide to Act

The Nationalist Government has therefore decided to take military action to eliminate the reactionary Chihli-Shantung forces and Gen. Bei Tsung-chi has been authorized to command the expedition. Gen. Bei and his staff removed to Tientsin from Peiping on September 2 and according to information available when these lines were written, fighting is likely to develop shortly. On Sunday, Sept. 2 Gen. Bei sent an ultimatum to Gen. Chang Chung-chang giving him three days to make up his mind as to what he intended to do. Before departing from Peiping, Gen. Bei called on the members of the Diplomatic Corps and informed them of his plans, pointing out that (1) the continued presence of the Chihli-Shantung troops in northern Chihli was blocking internal peace and unification; (2) that the present campaign would only be conducted in the event Gen. Chang Chung-chang refused to comply with the request to surrender and disarm his men; (3) that the campaign would have the assistance of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang of Mukden whose troops would hold Shanhaikwan and prevent the retreat of the Chihli-Shantung troops northward; and (4) that the removal of the Chihli-Shantung troops would make it unnecessary for the Nationalists to maintain a large force in this area and would facilitate through transportation on the Peiping-Mukden and Peiping-Hankow railway lines. Gen. Bei requested the foreign ministers to adopt a neutral attitude and promised that there would be no damage to foreign interests, the chief foreign interest being the properties of the British Kailan Mining Administration near Chinwantao on the Gulf of Chihli where the Peiping-Mukden Railway passes near the seacoast. Gen. Bei did not call on the Japanese Minister but sent a representative to inform him of the reports which have been current for some time alleging that the Japanese were lending financial support to Gen. Chang Chung-chang and were planning to supply him with boats to enable him to return to Shantung in the event of his defeat at Shanhaikwan by the Nationalist troops. In view of the fact that the Japanese have intervened at Shanhaikwan and have a considerable force of their troops at that point for the purpose of blocking a Nationalist advance into Manchuria, the Nationalist chief interest in foreign complications largely points toward the Japanese.

Gen. Bei Tsung-chi's Plans

According to reports from Nanking on Monday Sept. 3, Gen. Bei has appointed Gen. Fang Chen-wu to command the left wing and Gen. Li Ping-hsien the right wing, while Bei himself will command the 2nd, 3rd and 4th army units of the central column. The troops of Gen. Liu Cheng-hua between Peiping and Tientsin will serve as reserves, the Nationalist forces numbering about 140,000 men. The Nationalist Government last week voted the sum of $200,000 for the purpose of supplying winter uniforms.

Simultaneous Campaign in Shantung

In order to prevent the possibility of Gen. Chang Chung-chang returning to Shantung, the Nationalist military forces have also decided upon a campaign in that province to be conducted simultaneously with the drive of Gen. Bei Tsung-chi in northern Chihli. According to plans discussed in Nanking several days ago when Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang was in that city, his troops will move into northern Shantung from southern Chihli while other Nationalist troops in southern and

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eastern Shantung will move eastward on the south side of the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway in the direction of Kiaochow Bay. The nationalist troops in southern and eastern Shantung, according to report, will be commanded by Gen. Liu Chi-liu, a Cantonese commander who was formerly under Gen. Chang Chung-chang, but who went over to the Nationalists shortly after the advance of the Nationalists into Shantung province. According to reports from Chefoo on Monday, Sept. 3 most of the Northern troops in that area have already put up the Nationalist flag, apparently in anticipation of coming events. Gen. Liu Chi-liu has been in Shanghai for some time, supposedly for the purpose of conferring with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Fengtien Establishes Office in Nanking

The Fengtien Party, according to a report by the *Kuo Min* news agency on September 3, has decided to establish an office in Nanking which will be in charge of Hsing Shih-lien and Hu Yoh-yu, the purpose being to smoothe out the details for Manchuria's incorporation under the Nationalist Government. According to a statement issued by Hsing Shih-lien, arrangements have practically been completed with Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan and Li Tsung-jen, the four leading Nationalist commanders for the early hoisting of the Nationalist flag throughout Manchuria. He also stated that Gen Chang Hsueh-liang has decided to comply with the decision of the recent Fifth Plenary Conference to reduce his military forces from 200,000 troops to approximately 100,000 effectives to be reorganized into 10 divisions. He stated that Gen. Chang has already disbanded about 60,000 men.

THE TRUTH ABOUT TSINANFU

(Continued from page 56)

response to my request for specific information regarding the alleged Japanese massacre of patients at the Shantung Hospital:

> On May 10, during the Japanese attack on the inner city wall, Japanese troops approaching from the west had first of all to pass through the outer wall. As they came through the outer gate leading into the west suburb and were advancing along the main street they were heavily engaged from the upper story of a large building known as the Shantung Hospital. After five or six of their number had been killed the Japanese tried to force their way in at the front door. This resisted their efforts and they then entered by a side door. The building was split up into a series of courtyards and when they got inside they were fired at from all directions. They returned the fire into each window and, when the firing from inside had been silenced, they went in and as they were still being shot at *killed everyone they saw.*

The spokesman estimated that there were about sixty-eight patients at the hospital, mostly soldiers. There were also a number of civilian refugees. Only the Chinese doctor in charge of the hospital is believed to have escaped.

I had left for Tsingtao before the Japanese bombardment of the native city at Tsinanfu on May 8, but foreigners who witnessed it appeared to be unanimous in agreeing that no sign of any organized provocation on the part of the Nationalist forces remaining within the walled area could be detected. Any doubts that this was intended to be a punitive expedition are disposed of by General Fukuda's belligerent announcement beforehand that in order to maintain the prestige of the Japanese Empire he intended to take drastic measures against the Southerners and to punish the troops who committed outrages against the Japanese.

Once the trouble started at Tsinanfu on May 3 the Japanese military authorities took the thing completely out of the hands of the consular authorities, giving the latter only such information as they thought it might be good for them to know and to pass on to their foreign colleagues. It presented to the military group in Tokio an opportunity to get back into the saddle, which they appear to have grabbed with both hands. To what extent this is the case may be gathered from the answer given me by the spokesman of the Japanese Legation here today when questioned as to the status of the negotiations, if any, for the settlement of the Tsinanfu incident. "It is a military matter," he declared, "and we have been forbidden to interfere."

Scholarships Awarded To Many Women from Orient

More than 70 women from Oriental countries have availed themselves of the Barbour scholarships, which provide $800 per year and university fees for attendance at the University of Michigan, according to a statement made in Washington D. C. on August 5 by the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior.

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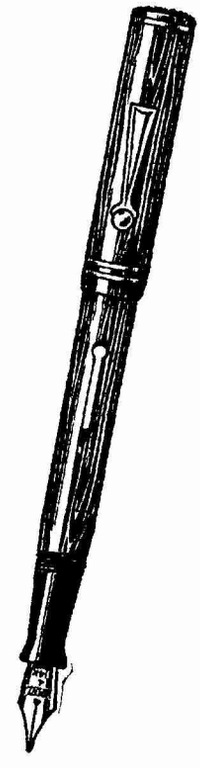

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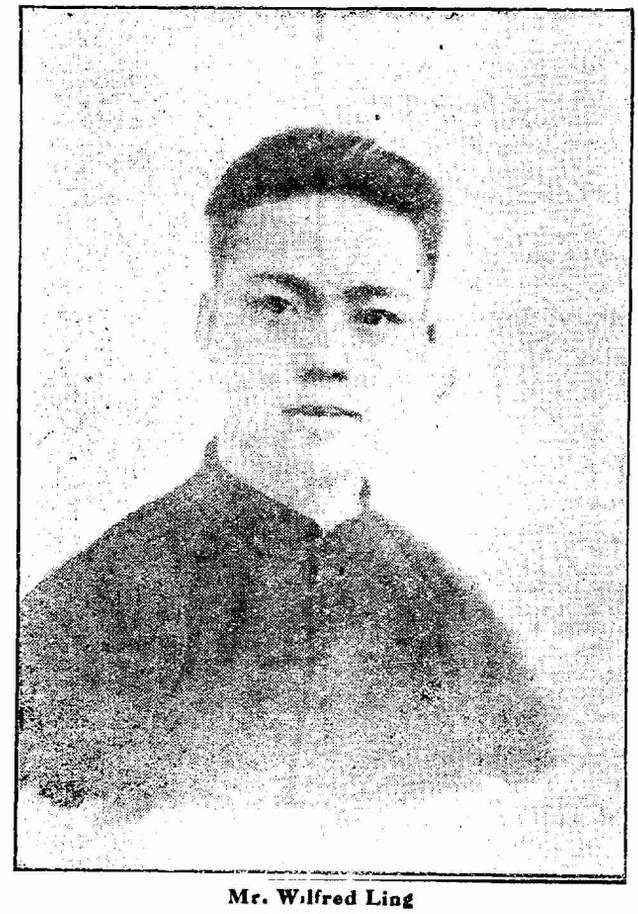
Who's Who in China

Mr. H. H. Ling
凌鴻勛
Ling Hung Hsun

Mr. H. H. Ling, born in Canton 30 years ago, is Director of Public Works of Wuchow, a growing port up the West River in South China. Mr. Ling graduated from Nanyang University, Shanghai, 1915, with the degree of B. S. in Civil Engineering, and then went to America to study structural engineering, pursuing active practice with the American Bridge Company in their various plants and works for three years. He then entered the railroad service as bridge engineer of the Peiping-Hankow Railroad, becoming at the same time Junior Technical Expert and later Technical Expert of the Ministry of Communicatious. He was for some time Resident Member of the Commission on Railway Technics at Peiping. Mr. Ling was later called upon to assume the chair of Professor of Structural Engineering of Nanyang University and later was President of the same institution. He headed the University for three years. During his administration, he inaugurated the industrial research laboratory from a fund granted by the American Boxer Indemnity Commission. Mr. Ling was appointed to his post of Director of Wuchow Public Works Department September, 1927. Mr. Ling is a member of the Chinese Institute of Engineers, of the Chinese Engineering Society, of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers, and Associate Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Investigating Market for Perfumes and Pharmaceuticals

G. W. Heath, of New York, who is Far Eastern Sales Manager for Willian R. Warner and Company, Inc., of St. Louis, and Richard Hudnut of Paris and New York, has arrived in Shanghai for the purpose of investigating the market in China for perfumes and pharmaceuticals. Mr. Heath is accompanied by Mrs. Heath and they are staying at the Astor House Hotel. Mr. Heath was formerly in business in Shang-



Mr. Wilfred Ling
林芳伯
Ling Fang Po

Mr. Wilfred Ling was born in Canton in 1901 and attended primary school in Hankow. Entered St. John's, Shanghai in 1915 and graduated from the Middle School. Resumed college studies in Boone University, Wuchang in the fall of 1920 and graduated with Cum Laude in 1924. Joined the editorial staff of the *Hankow Herald* after graduation as reporter and became City Editor of the paper the following year. Married in the spring of 1928 to Miss Linyin Wei, a Hankow Chinese newspaper correspondent. Is a member of the Phi Tau Phi Society in China.

Labor Conditions in Shanghai During August

Statistics compiled by the Department of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai show that during the month of August eleven strikes occurred which affected 510 factories and stores and involved 15,228 workers.

Of the eleven strikes, four were caused by the demand for increase of wages, three by the demand for better treatment, and two by the dismissal of workers, the rest having not a cause in common.

The workers of Tsung Tai Spinning and Weaving Mill struck because the management adopted the calculation of wages by hanks, not by days. A hank is a parcel of silk consisting of 840 yards. Ordinary workers spin seven hanks a day and are paid 42 cents Mex. each, which is the original pay per day; but some skillful workers can do nine hanks a day and earn fifty-four cents. The workers protested against its introduction because the machines very often get out of order. Some machines, it is said, need to be repaired several times a day, thus wasting the workers' time.

Tsingtao Has Best Season in History

Tsingtao during the past summer has had the largest attendance in history, and several new hotels are planned to take care of the expected large business next summer. The Tsingtao Lion's Club is doing excellent work in promoting international friendship. During the past summer they conducted a free eye clinic, more than three thousand cases having been treated. The American School at Tsingtao will reopen September 17. Miss Edith Newton, who will have charge of it, is now on her way out to China from the United States.

The New Criminal Code

BY LIANG YUENG-LI, LL. B.

Secretary to the Ministry of Justice, The Nationalist Government.

Apart from its inherent importance as the embodiment of the rules for the prevention and punishment of criminal offenses throughout the length and breadth of the Chinese Republic, the New Criminal Code, which is to come into force on September 1, represents a most noteworthy endeavor at legislation on the part of the Nationalist Government. Strictly speaking, this new Code is the first law duly enacted by the Nationalist Government deriving its authority from the Political Council of the Kuomintang, if the word "law" is to be distinguished from "ordinances," "regulations", "orders", "rules", and other administrative directions, which, though less solemn in form, also possess the force of law in their respective fields. The new Code is also the first Chinese Criminal Code since the Republic that claims to have any permanence in its effect. As its name indicates, the Provisional Criminal Code, which the new Code supersedes, was intended to be effective for a limited time only pending the codification of formal penal laws.

With the extension of the authority of the Nationalist Government to most of the Chinese provinces last year, it was realised that the Provisional Criminal Code, whose provisions were framed nearly two decades ago, could hardly be serviceable as an instrument of the state in carrying out its functions as guardian of order, particularly in view of the social changes which have taken place in recent years and of the new policies ushered in by the establishment of the Nationalist Government by the Kuomintang Party. Besides, it had long been felt both by Chinese jurists and judges that the Provisional Criminal Code had inherent defects both as regards substance and technique, hence the many historical efforts which had been made to effect its revision. The New Criminal Code was framed and promulgated to replace its time-worn predecessor, but it cannot be too much emphasised that nothing is further from the truth than to imagine the new Code as a document hastily drawn up in a haphazard manner to cope with the new conditions. On the contrary, the new Code was under preparation as early as the 7th year of the Republic, when Dr. Wang Chung-hui and Dr. Tung Kang were Directors of the Law Codification Commission of the Peking Government. The Code was then known as the Second Revised Draft of the Criminal Code, and both of the two distinguished lights in the Chinese juristic world contributed no mean share to its completion. The same draft underwent further revision under Dr. Wang Chun-hui when he became Minister of Justice of the Nationalist Government last summer. Dr. C. C. Wu and others also took a prominent part in making the Code what it is.

Evolution of Criminal Law

For a full appreciation of the new Code on the part of the readers, it does not seem out of place to give at the outset a brief sketch of the evolution of criminal law in China since the time when the Manchu House determined to better Chinese laws.

In the 28th year of the Emperor of Kwangshu following the conclusion of treaties with Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, in all of which the latter countries promised to relinquish their extraterritorial rights when Chinese laws were brought to the same plane as foreign laws, the Government appointed Mr, Shen Chia-peng and Dr. Wu Ting-fang as Commissioners for Codification, About three years were spent in revising the old laws and translating codes of foreign countries under the direction of the Commissioners. In the 32nd year of Kwangshu, two Japanese jurists, Messrs. Chotario Okata and Masayoshi Matsuoka were engaged to draft civil, commercial. and criminal codes. Mr. Chotario undertook to draft the criminal code which was completed in the 34th year. The next year the code was distributed to the provinces for annotations and opinions. Some Provincial Governors, including Chang Chi-tung, strongly dissented from the code provisions on the ground that they were contrary to old Chinese morals and traditions. The Code was ordered to be revised and then promulgated by an Imperial Edict. On the establishment of the Republic, the Code was again revised and promulgated as a provisional law.

At the very outset the Code was admitted to be imperfect, but as the Republic was first established and there was no former law to abide by except the defunct *Ta Ching Lu Li*, the Code was to be applied provisionally pending the completion of a formal criminal code. In the 5th year of the Republic, the first draft of the Revised Criminal Code was completed by the Law Compilation and Research Commission. The Draft was submitted to the Cabinet and given to the Bureau of Legislation for examination. When in the 7th year of the Republic the Codification Commission was established and Dr. Tung Kang and Dr. Wang Chung-hui were appointed Directors, they were of opinion that the first revised draft was done under the government of Yuan Shih-kai and free opportunity was not allowed for revision. They considered that an entirely new law should be framed embodying the most recent theories of criminology and punishment and the new legislative precedents of foreign countries. They prepared a new draft, known as the Second Revised Draft of the Criminal Code.

Although in name it was a "revised draft", in substance its underlying principles were by no means inherited from the Provisional Criminal Code. After its completion, the Ministry of Justice proposed to put it into operation at once in order to replace the Provisional Criminal Code which had long outlived its usefulness. But the then Director of the Bureau of Legislation differed with this proposal on the ground that since the Republic was still disunited, the promulgation of the Revised Draft by the Peking Government might not be accepted by the Southwestern Provinces and that it would be inadvisable to cancel the Provisional Criminal Code which had received the obedience of those provinces. His ideas were concurred in by the President and the Cabinet.

Wang Chung-hui's Work

So the Draft was laid on the table for nearly one decade before it was taken up again by Dr. Wang Chung-hui in his capacity as Minister of Justice of the Nationalist Government, who after working upon it once more for several months, submitted it to the Political Council of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang for examination and promulgation through the Nationalist Government. The Council appointed three Commissioners, namely, Dr. C. C. Wu, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hsu Yuan-kao, President of the Supreme Court, and Dr. Wang Chung-hui himself, to jointly examine the Code and to suggest further revisions.

The three Commissioners submitted a report in due course, making certain changes in the provisions. In the meantime, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Director of the Bureau of Codification, also submitted a memorandum suggesting further changes. The Political Council finally appointed a Committee of five, including Messrs. Tan Yen-kai, Yu Yu-jen, Hsu Yuan-kao, Wei Tao-ming, and Wang Shih-chieh to effect the final revision. The final revised draft was passed at the Political Council and handed to the Nationalist Government for promulgation on March 10, the same date on which the Provisional Criminal Code was promulgated at Nanking by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, then President, seventeen years ago. The promulgation was accompanied by a decree that the Code should take effect on July 1. Afterwards, Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, Acting Minister of Justice, petitioned the Government, asking for permission to postpone the enforcement of the new Code, as the drafting of the new Law of Criminal Procedure was not yet finished and it would be inadvisable to enforce the new Criminal Code through the old procedure. The petition was granted and the time for the enforcement of the new Code was extended to September 1. The Law of Criminal Procedure, was subsequently completed by the Ministry of Justice and promulgated by the Government on July 28. Both laws shall come into force on September 1.

Space does not permit of a detailed comparison between the provisions in the Provisional Criminal Code and those in the new Criminal Code, although for academic purpose such a comparison must prove of unusual interest for students of criminal law and legislative policy. Suffice it to outline, in the present article, the general principles underlying the new Code in order that its object and purpose may be better understood. Ample illustrations from the text of the Code will be drawn upon to bear out the application of such principles.

Four Cardinal Principles

Four cardinal principles were enunciated by Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Dr. C. C. Wu and Mr. Hsu Yuan-kao as the basis upon which the new Code was built. First, the new Code follows the most recent and progressive precedents in the condification of criminal law in foreign countries and avails itself of the new theories of criminology and punishment. For instance, the Provisional Criminal Code embodies the inflexible principle that where the law in force at the time when the trial takes place differs from the law in force at the time when the offense was committed, the law in force at the time when the trial takes place shall apply. The consequence of this sweeping principle would subject an offender to heavier punishment than was prescribed in the law at the time when the offense was committed. The new Code, following the most recent legislative precedents, further provides in this regard that "where the punishment prescribed by the law in force at the time when the offense committed is the lighter, such lighter punishment shall be inflicted." (Art. 2)

The Provisional Criminal Code has no provision regarding what constitutes "criminal intention" and "negligence"; these

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The new Criminal Code came into effect September 1, 1928.

are adequately defined in the new Code. (Art. 26) In the imposition of heavier punishment in aggravating circumstances, while the Provisional Criminal Code is silent upon what constitutes these circumstances, the new Code provides: "Where an increased punishment is prescribed on account of certain specified results, the increased punishment shall be inflicted only if such results could have been foreseen by the offender". (Art 29) This innovation follows in the footsteps of the Resolution adopted in the International Criminal Law Conference held in 1902. As regards the capacity for committing crimes, the Provisional Criminal Code fixes the age as twelve years; the new Code, instead of a sweeping provision, goes further and lays down various rules for application to juvenile offenders of varying ages. (Art. 30) This provision is based on the most recent theory of the individualisation of punishment. Consideration is shown for the first time to the feeble-minded offender whose punishment is reduced. (Art. 31) A distinction is made estimating the gravity of an offense when committed in a state of drunkeness, between involuntary and voluntary intoxication, the former is a ground for the reduction of punishment. (Art. 32) The distinction is also made between special recidive (i. e. repetition of offenses of the same nature) and general recidive (i. e. repetition of offenses of a different nature) imposing heavier punishment upon the former, (Art. 66). A similar distinction is drawn between murder and manslaughter. (Art. 284 et seq.) Regarding "self-defence" and "self-protection to avoid an imminent danger," while the Provisional Criminal Code fails to make specific provisions therefor, the new Code contains explicit limitations (Art. 36 and 37.) In the case of "offenses against the internal security of the State," the new Code announces the principle that the crime is consummated as soon as an *attempt* is made. (Art. 103) In the case of adultery with a girl minor, the "age of consent" on the part of the girl has been raised from twelve years to sixteen years. (Art. 240) All these and many other innovations represent the efforts of the codifiers of the Code to modernise the criminal law of China in the light of Western precedents and new developments in criminal legislation.

Degree of "Relatives"

Secondly, the new Code strives to make its provisions agreeable to the juristic attitude of the Chinese people. It introduces a new and more natural method of counting the degrees of "relatives," thereby bringing it into harmony with the popular way of counting, as distinguished from the former way (adopted in the Provisional Criminal Code) of telling the degrees of "relatives" from the obsolete Table of Mourning. The provisions of Articles 283 and 289 concerning the killing of "lineal ascendants," where heavier punishments are prescribed as compared with the Provisional Criminal Code, are also in consonance with the popular conception of the special enormity of these offenses, besides agreeing with the provisions on this subject in the criminal law of other countries. The same may be said of the increase of punishment in the new Code concerning cases of premeditated homicide (Art. 282) and of killing by act of cruelty (Art 284.)

Thirdly, the new Code is bent upon enforcing the fundamental principles of the Kuomintang Party. In accordance with the Kuomintang principle regarding the equality of men and women, the new Code provides that the parents and grandparents of the husband are deemed as the wife's collateral ascendants instead of being her lineal ascendants as provided in the Provisional Code. By virtue of this provision, the woman is accorded the same status in family relations as the husband who is deemed by law as the collateral descendant of the parents and grand-parents of the wife. (Art. 16.) While the Provisional Criminal Code provides that when workmen engaged in the same business combine in a strike, the ringleader shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not severer than the fourth degree of detention or fine of not more than three hundred yuan, and the others shall each be punished with detention or fine of not more than thirty yuan (Art. 224,) the new Code recognises no provision of this sort, since the right to strike is recognised in Kuomintang principles as a means of self-protection for the workmen. In order, also, to carry out the party principle for the development of the economic life of the people, the new Code devotes a special chapter to the punishment of "offenses against Agriculture, Industry, and Trade." (Chapter 18) The purpose of this Chapter is none other than to afford special protection to the peasants, workmen, and traders.

Fourthly, the new Code has been framed in the light of the changed and changing social phenomena. It has taken into account the new forms which certain crimes have assumed following changes in society and has endeavored to cope with these conditions by means of the addition of new articles and the re-fixation of adequate punishments. Snatching is to be distinguished from robbery (Art. 343), but piracy is to be suppressed more rigorously than robbery, (Art. 352) In view of the recent prevalence of the kidnapping cases, the new Code has provided a special chapter entitled "extortion" (Chapter 32) dealing with offenses coming under this head. In the chapter on "offenses relating to opium", morphine, cocaine, heroine, and their derivatives are included in the term "opium" and their manufacture, traffic, and smoking or use are likewise made punishable under the new law.

Revision of Punishments

Besides the inprovements above outlined, the new Code can be especially proud of remarkable innovations in the matter of punishments. The Provisonal Code contains no provision regarding the circumstances warranting the judge to increase or diminish the punishments within the scope allowed by law, and much is, therefore, left to the personal predilection of the judge. The new Code, following the lead of the German and Swiss Criminal Law, provides, for the guidance of the judge in the exercise of his discretionary powers, a special article where are enumerated the circumstances which the judge has to take into consideration in the imposition of sentences. These circumstances include the cause and motive of the offence the provocation for the offense, the state of mind of the offender, the relation between the offender and the injured, the character of the offender, the intelligence of the offender, the results of the offense, and the conduct of the offender after the Commission of the offense. (Art. 76) The other provisions on this subject are mostly flexible in character so that the judge is enabled to formulate the most proper sentence for a particular convict. Throughout the entire body of provisions regarding punishments, the influence of the theory of individualisation of punishment is clearly discernible.

As regards the technique of the code, the new law is also a distinct improvement upon the former. For example, in the Provisional Criminal Code, the offense of rioting and the offenses against public order stand apart in separate chapters, which is hardly justifiable as a matter of logic. Likewise, the Provisional Criminal Code contains distinct chapters concerning offenses of interference with irrigation, offenses against public communications, offenses against public health, and the offense of polluting drinking water. In all these cases it would seem that since they all relate to the safeguarding of public safety, they should be combined under one single heading. All these technical errors are rectified in the new Code. Again, the Provisional Criminal Code puts homicide and wounding in one chapter, though the results of these two offenses are quite different. Theft and robbery were also put in one chapter in the Provisional Criminal Code, while it should be pointed out that theoretically these two offenses are different in nature, as the legal interests injured by these two crimes are by no means the same, *i. e.* theft is an injury principally against private ownership whereas robbery is against public order.

Interpretation Principles

The new Code has put all these independent offenses in distinct chapters. As the chater on General Interpretation of the law concerns the whole body of the code, the new Code is also right in inserting it at the beginning of the Part on General Provisions, instead of putting it at the end of the Part as is in the case of the Provisional Criminal Code. Yet the most noteworthy innovation on the technical side of the new Code is the doing away with the computation of the penalty of imprisonment by means of "degrees". Five "degrees" of imprisonment representing various periods of time are prescribed in the Provisional Criminal Code. As the gravity of the offenses varies with each case, the necessity on the part of the judge to try to conform to the five fixed degrees of punishment in the imposition of sentences must result in inconveniences, if not in possible miscarriage of justice. The new Code has happily abolished this very artificial method of computation: instead, it has fixed the periods of imprisonment for each offense in terms of concreteness, and in the meantime, the increase or reduction of certain fractions of the periods prescribed are allowed, as each case may require, for aggravating or extenuating circumstances.

In conclusion, it may be said that as a piece of juristic scholarship, the new Code can take its place among the best codes of modern jurisprudence and must commend itself to the attention of the world's jurists and criminologists. As an instrument of public justice, conforming as it does to the juristic attitude of the Chinese mind and being also in keeping with the social and institutional changes in the Chinese society, the new Code, although influenced in a no small measure by Western criminal jurisprudence and precedents, is essentially a code for the Chinese people. One has every reason to hope that before long there will be witnessed ample proof of its usefulness, thereby constituting a source of satisfaction to its administrators as well as to its codifiers.* * *

Ministry of Justice, Nanking, August 26, 1928.

An official translation of the new Code is under publication.

Men and Events

Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Hylbert of the Baptist Mission have returned to Shanghai from a visit at Mokanshan.

P. Palamountain, of the staff of the *Shanghai Times*, has gone to Hankow to join the *Central China Post*.

Prof. Sakamoto, of Tung Wen College, in Hungjao road, has returned to Shanghai from a holiday spent in Japan and Korea.

A daughter, Martha May, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Mark L. Moody at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, Saturday, September 5.

William Ball of the Standard Oil, Co., accompanied by his wife, returned to Shanghai during the week from a holiday spent in the United States.

Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and Minister of Reconstruction in the Nationalist government, sailed from Vancouver for China September 6 and is due in Shanghai September 23.

Wu Yun-tsen, a graduate of Cornell University, with the degree of Doctor of Agriculture, recently returned to China from the United States and has taken up an appointment at Tsinghua University, Peiping.

A recent message from Yunnanfu stated that H. C. Page, the manager of the Standard Oil Co. of New York there, was seriously assaulted on August 30 by a Chinese who intended to kill him. Mr. Page is now recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ely, Miss F. C. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Porterfield and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Sullivan and their daughter, most of whom are on the staff of St. John's University, returned to Shanghai September 3 by the s. s. *President Wilson*.

The Institution for the Chinese Blind, 4 Edinburgh road, Shanghai, has issued its report for 1927 in the form of a 28 page pamphlet. Geo. B. Fryer is the superintendent of this institution, which it may be mentioned was a beneficiary under the will of the late Henry Lester.

A. Q. Adamson, president of the American Masonic Temple Association in Shanghai, will be the guest of members of the Masonic bodies in Shanghai, at a dinner at the American Club, September 8 at 8 o'clock, on the occasion of his forthcoming departure for the United States for an indefinite period.

Victor Keen, for several years correspondent for the *Japan Advertiser* at Kobe, Japan, has been appointed correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune* in Tokyo, taking the place of Roderick Matheson who died recently. Mr. Keen is a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

W. M. Stewart, head of the Vacuum Oil Company, in Shanghai departed for the United States during the week. He had been stationed in the Far East for about quarter of a century and is retiring owing to ill-health. He succeeded Mr. Hallam as manager of the Vacuum Company in 1923.

The U. S. S. *Pittsburgh*, flagship of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, with Admiral Mark Bristol, commander in chief of the American fleet in Asiatic waters on board, sailed from Shanghai September 4 noon for a ten day visit to Tsingtao. Admiral Bristol returned from his Yangtsze tour of inspection last week.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary I. Stedman who died in Pasadena, California, July 29, following an operation for appendicitis, took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery in Shanghai, September 5. The remains were brought to Shanghai from Los Angeles by the s. s. *President Wilson*, which arrived here earlier in the week.

Hu Han-ming, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government at Canton, returned to China this week from a prolonged tour of Europe. There was a large delegation of Chinese officials at the jetty when he arrived on Monday, Sept. 3. After spending some time in Shanghai Mr. Hu plans to proceed to Nanking.

Gordon Lum, Chinese Davis Cup ace, outlasted and outgeneralled George Jennings of Chicago to win the Michigan state tennis singles championship in straight setts, states the *Saginaw Daily News*, of July 23. Lum and George O'Connell of Chicago outclassed Jennings and Jack Harris of Chicago in the men's doubles finals, 2-6, 6-1, 6-3.

The Shanghai Municipal Council in a long statement issued September 5 claimed that the existence of greyound racing tracks in Shanghai, to which the Chinese authorities have of late seriously objected, was not a matter for the Council to decide, but the responsibility for their existence rested with the Consul of the country with which the establishment was registered. All of the tracks are registered at the local British consulate.

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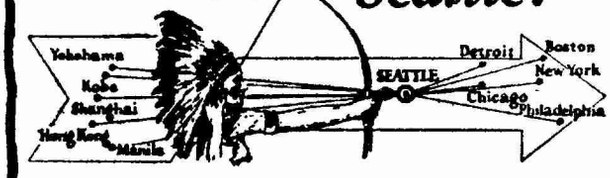

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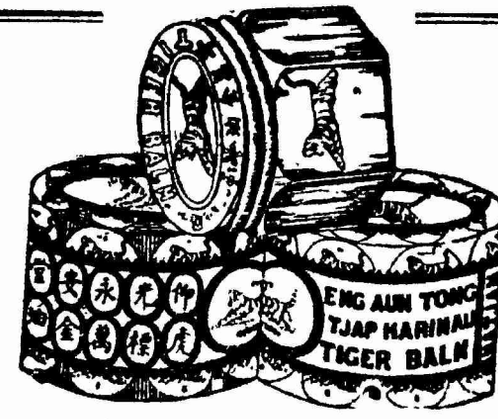

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Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of new messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service:

Nanking, August 30.—In interview with Japanese press representatives Dr. C. T. Wang stated that he expected there would be a concrete development in Sino-Japanese negotiations in the near future.

Tokyo, August 31.—Japanese official circles attaching much importance to America's action in inviting Nationalist government to become signatory to War Pact, being of the opinion that America's action is tantamount to America's official recognition of the Nationalist government.

Tokyo, August 31.—War Office announces that 4th Mixed Brigade which was dispatched from Korea early in May in order to assist Kwantung garrison to clear Manchuria of bandits, will be shortly recalled to original post in Korea in view of change of situation in China.

Tokyo, August 30.—Yokohama Specie Bank lowers rate on U. S. A. to Yen 100 equals Gold $45.125.

Harbin, August 29.—Outer Mongolian policy reported to be formulated by M. Borodin, actual direction of political, economic and military affairs of Outer Mongolia being in hands of agents of Third Internationale.

Tsinan, August 29.—Lieut-General Fukuda leaves for Tsingtao, receiving royal send-off.

Peiping, August 30.—General Pei Tsung-hsi decides to remove 4th Group Army Headquarters to Tientsin in order to undertake work of enforcing disbandment of remnant Chihli-Shantung troops.

Harbin, August 31.—Death occurs at Harbin of M. Rashevitch, vice-president of Chinese Eastern railway.

Tientsin, August 31.—French Consul-General Saussine leaves for Paris via Siberia to confer concerning French policy in China.

Harbin, August 31.—Soviet vice-consul named Nonmoff arrested at Kwangchengtsze by Chinese police charged with disseminating Communist propaganda.

Peiping, August 31.—Japanese-owned *North China Standard* in editorial hints that America might show its real friendship for China by giving up its racial prejudice against the Chinese and also lifting her restriction on immigration.

Peiping, August 31.—Gen. Pei Tsung-hsi, defending his attitude of repressing labor unions, says there is positive proof Labor Unions in Peiping have been supported by Third Internationale.

Peiping, Sept. 1.—Government organs ordered to prohibit populace from reading Chinese papers under Japanese management.

Peiping, September 1.—Acting on instructions from Chiang Kai-shek, who had received a request from Chang Hsueh-liang for delay, Pei Tsung-hsi is delaying operations against Chihli-Shantung troops for ten days.

Tokyo, September 1.—Mr. Yada, Shanghai Consul-general, to sail from Kobe September 8 on return to China.

Peiping, September 3.—General Pei Tsung-hsi, making the round of the Foreign Ministers, expresses his determination to protect the lives and properties in the railway zone.

Tsingtao, September 1.—*Uga Maru* sails from here for Japan with various units of Japanese forces returning home.

Peiping, September 3—General Chang Tsung-chang, now at Kaiping, refuses suggestion that he should withdraw his troops outside Great Wall, and as consequence General Pei Tsung-hsi will shortly order a general attack.

Tsingtao, September 3.—Lieut-General Fukuda sails for Japan.

Mukden, September 3.—General Chang Hsueh-liang announces tennis tournament to be held September 8 and 9 on the courts of the Generalissimo's yamen.

Peiping, September 4.—Local Chinese authorities ordered by Nationalist government to enquire into the case of the sixteen Soviet citizens arrested at the time of the raid on the Soviet Embassy seventeen months ago, still held without being tried.

Tsingtao, September 4.—General Fang Yung-chang follows general trend in Shantung and flies Nationalist flag.

Peiping, September 4.—Situation as regards Chang Tsung-chang's troops on the one hand and Nationalist and Fengtien forces on the other becomes more strained and a clash in the near future seems inevitable.

Peiping, September 4.—Owing to betrayal of his subordinate, Liu Chin-nien, General Fang Yung-chang flees from Chefoo to Chinwangtao accompanied by 1,000 bodyguards on board Japanese steamer *Matsura*, chartered by Chang Tsung-chang. Kwantung Administration authorities issue order to steamer in question to withdraw at once and at the same time to cancel charter with General Chang.

Tientsin, September 3.—Fifty thousand Honan troops in railway zone start to withdraw by rail to Chengchow under orders of Feng Yu-hsiang, who it is reported intends to expel the influence of his opponents.

Mukden, September 3.—The Panshen Lama, who has been conferring with General Chang Hsueh-liang regarding the Barga dispute will shortly proceed to Barga on a mission to pacify Inner Mongolian partisans by means of his religious influence.

Foochow, September 4.—As a result of the boycott committee intimidating lightermen, the O. S. K. Tsikyu Maru leaves the port for Amoy without discharging cargo here.

Nanking, September 4.—General Hsing Shih-lien, a special representative of Chang Hsueh-liang, from Fengtien, in an interview here states that he had met Chiang Kai-shek, but nothing important had yet been talked over. However a mutual understanding exists between Chang Hsueh-liang and Pei Chung-hsi to act cooperatively for the reorganization of the Chihli-Shantung armies stationed within the Great Wall.

Mukden, September 4.—Fengpiao drop to $2,800 per 100 yen, owing to positive warlike operations of Nationalists and the defiant attitude of Chang Hsueh-liang.

Mukden, September 4.—Consul-general Hayashi leaves for Tokyo to submit a report on the Three Eastern provinces situation.

Tokyo, September 5—Russo-Japanese agreement concerning the exploitation of oil-fields in North Saghalien officially signed here, provides that Japanese will accommodate Russia with Yen 1,000,000, which is to be paid for in the form of crude petroleum.

Tokyo, September 5—Press reports indicate, as a result of meetings at the Foreign Office, at which Consul General Yada of Shanghai was present, that the Japanese government finds it impossible to consider seriously the question of opening negotiations with the Nationalist government on the ground that the latter has not only not shown its sincerity towards the settlement of the outstanding issues but still maintains an unfriendly attitude towards Japan by systematically instigating the boycott against Japanese goods.

Tsingtao Harbor Official Refused Permission by Japanese to Return to His Post

Talien C. Tang, assistant manager of the wharf and harbor office at Tsingtao, was refused a permit to return to Tsingtao recently following a trip to Shanghai. Mr Tang is an American returned student and has held office in the wharf and harbor department of the Tsingtao administration since that territory was returned to China by the Japanese following the Washington Conference. A report in the *Tsingtao Times* dealing with the incident does not give the reason or the source of the refusal to permit Mr. Tang to return to his post, but it is believed that the Japanese were responsible for the order since Mr, Tang has had difficulties with the Japanese on two or three occasions since their present occupation of Tsingtao and Tsinan, and the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway. About two months ago Mr. Tang had assigned space at one of the Tsingtao jetties for an American merchant ship. A few days later the Japanese demanded that the space assigned to the American ship be assigned to them for one of their troop ships. Mr. Tang referred the matter to the American Consul and as a result the Japanese were compelled to withdraw their demand. Mr. Tang also refused recently to permit a delegation of Japanese merchants to investigate the accounts of the Tsingtao harbor and wharf office, the Japanese merchants claiming that they had been authorized to inspect the accounts by the Japanese Consul-General in Tsingtao. Mr. Tang has also opposed the appointment of Japanese advisors in the Tsingtao harbor and wharf office.

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).

Wednesday, August 29.--Feng Yu-hsiang orders district magistrates in Honan to make monthly inspections, also suggests that civil officials undergo brief period of military training.—National Reconstruction Committee plans for dredging and embankment of Hwai river in Anhwei province, homeless soldiers to be employed in the work.—Ministry of Interior to take over jurisdiction of Bureau of Public Safety.—Trains not running further north than Chengchow on Pei-han railway owing to damage to Changho river bridge.—Thirty Communists arrested in eastern Shantung. —Census of Greater Shanghai to be taken September 1 to 12.—Following efforts by C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to improve China's diplomatic and Consular service, careful preparations are being made for the examination of candidates to be held November 1.

Thursday, August 30.—Chekiang government makes arrangements for disposition and employment of 10,000 disbanded soldiers.—Forty manufacturers in Shanghai give joint dinner to National Tariff Schedule Committee.—Sung Yeun-yuan of the Domestic Industrial bank asks Feng Yu-hsiang's aid in inducing merchants in northwestern China to subscribe to shares.—Kuomintang members previously arrested at Mukden are released by Chang Hsueh-liang so as to show the sincerity of his allegiance to the Nationalist government. —Chang Ching-yu, director of Aviation Department announces that a million dollars is being subscribed for the inauguration of a commercial air service between Hankow and Shanghai.—Despite rumors that Shanghai Office of Nationalist Intelligence department had been raided by Municipal Police, office is still functioning. Wunsz King lodges protest against attempts of Shanghai Municipal Council to close the office.—Gen. Pai Tsung-hsi, of the Fourth Group Army, sends telegram requesting drastic measures be taken to suppress all untounded rumors, as for example that Nanking and Hankow are at variance.—Plan of campaign against Chihli-Shantung troops is to have Gen. Li Ping-hsien to attack from Yutienhsien, Gen. Lu Chung-lin from Paotienhsien, while Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's troops will proceed along the Peiping-Mukden railway.—Chekiang Provincial government orders improvements in prison system.—Former Chihli-Shantung troops taken into Gen. Fu Tso-yi's army are disarmed at Hankiashu, being suspected of intrigue with Chang Chung-chang.

Friday, August 31.—Hunan province plans construction of motor highways to connect principal cities in the province.—Hopei provincial government shortly to remove from Paoting to Peiping.—Military Council at Nanking instructs all the different Army Commanders to close their offices.—C. T. Wang states that no final decision has yet been made on the selection of China's ministers abroad.—C T. Wang awaits approval of Administrative Council before replying officially to America on the Kellogg Anti-war Pact.—Arrangements made to have Chiang Kai-shek review troops at Loongwah Pagoda (near Shanghai) September 3.—At 163d meeting of standing Committee of C. E. C. at Nanking Propaganda Department is instructed to submit plans for establishment of a foreign and Chinese news service and a Central Printing bureau.—Mongolian delegation from Charhar arrived at Nanking makes appeal for autonomous rule under Branch Political Council.—Nationalist authorities strongly resenting action of Shanghai police in attempting to close the Nationalist Publicity Bureau, which is maintained in Shanghai to keep press correspondents and press associations informed of doings of Nationalist government, and Commissioner Wunsz King is instructed to make strong representations to the Consular Body.—Gen. Sun Liang-chen, appointed field commander of the expeditionary force against the remnant Shantung troops, crosses the Yellow River with his troops and effects a junction with General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops at Tehchow.

Saturday, September 1.—Nanking special Municipality orders all real estate registered and value of houses reported within a specified period. After three months all unregistered houses will be considered as without owner and will be taken over by the Municipality.—Japanese troops refused permission to engineers who inspected the Yellow Bridge to make repairs and therefore they stopped work and returned to Tsinan.—Ministry of Finance forbids provincial Finance Departments of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei to collect any further rent taxes from the people.--Regulations promul-

(*Continued on page 67*)

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46-081

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Intolerance in the Land of the Free

Religious Liberty—the Great American Illusion, by Albert C. Dieffenbach. Morrow. $1.50.

This book is one of the most terrible indictments of the prevalent modern American religious (non-Modernist) spirit, and of so-called "Protestantism", that has ever been written. It is not written, however, in a spirit of destructive criticism, but with a will to constructive advance away from the present sterility, and the author has clear ideas about the type of religion—what he calls "ethical creativity"—which must replace the now defunct Protestantism.

Clearly Mr. Dieffenbach has little knowledge of the corresponding situation in England, where religious, as also some other forms of, liberty have for some time now been less restricted than in the United States. This criticism must be made only because of the perhaps too great sweepingness of Mr. Dieffenbach's conclusions: He says: "The dogmas which have been the bane of Protestantism these four hundred years are again triumphant, and the organized religion of Jesus, whose charter is liberty and whose service is perfect freedom, passes into a period of intolerance not equalled since the Protestantism enters a new dark age."

Just as the Church of Rome now, for financial reasons, regards the United States as her chief bulwark, so in the past she has always and openly regarded England as the chief obstacle to her worldwide dominance. Mr. Dieffenbach's opinion, therefore, that the complete collapse (as he characterizes it) of Protestantism in the United States rings the knell of that form of religion, is probably open to question. He would have been better advised to consult some Catholic authorities on the subject.

If, however, his conclusions are not to be taken as fully true for the whole world, it must be recognized that during the last hundred years America, with all her foreign missions, has held the most spectacular place on the Protestant battlefield. It will be interesting to see whether in the twentieth century she will help the cause of Rome as she has helped that of Protestantism during the last fifty years. Mr. Dieffenbach quotes Auguste Sabatier on the superiority of Catholicism to Protestantism: "What the alleged reformers did was to exchange an infallible Pope for an infallible Book. That was merely adopting a new and really inferior dogmatic master, a weaker authority. The Church has this advantage over the Bible: that it is a social organism, alive, contemporaneous, flexible, able to deal with all the new questions, to develop itself skilfully without inconsistency, thanks to the principle of inspiration which it carries within itself. The Church can show itself tolerant in all that it cannot prevent, can close its eyes to all that it is best not to see. The Bible, on the contrary, is a document of the past, a book whose form and ideas are those of a certain date, and respond to a definite degree of culture and state of civilization."

Mr. Dieffenbach is not advocating Catholicism. Far from it. He is only regretting that it must be "set down now for all time: We never did get the Reformation and we never have had Protestantism". That is to say, he refuses to allow the title of "Protestantism" to a religion which exacts of all its members and ministers belief in the "Five Points of Fundamentalism."

Fortunately our author does not fail to take us away from this ghastly picture, and he paints a very different one of the sort of religion to which he looks forward, and which, in spite of all the restrictions, he himself already enjoys. This "ethical creativity" of his is based on the principle that "if one's views do not grow, one is spiritually dead or dying." Again he says: "What is ethical creativity? It is not a defense of an ancient faith. It is our own experimentation with this present life. This religion "finds God by doing the will of God in unprecedented ways in the spirit of Jesus." Unfortunately, those who control the majority of Protestant churches are dominated by the primitive static idea that religion must not change. They do not know that religion has always changed except among people who have remained in darkness. The rise of the race from "the first man Adam to the last man Christ" is an epic of spiritual evolution. From cave to cathedral the ascending soul of humanity has been interested in self-preservation. That is the end of all religion. The difference between one man and another is not in the aspiration of either, but in the meaning each gives to the religious instinct. What is self-preservation? To an aboriginal it is divine protection from hostile natural forces; to a Babbitt it is plenty of "good things" wheedled from a Provider; to Jesus it is perfect oneness with the Overself; and to enlightened men of His spirit it is dedication of oneself in service to the common good of mankind."

J. D. M.

Nationalist Financial Reorganization Program

The Nationalist Government during the week promulgated the following regulations for the organisation of a Central Financial Reorganization Committee:—

1. The Nationalist Government, with a view to effectively unifying the control of finance, specially appoints the Central Financial Reorganization Committee.

Article II. The Central Financial Reorganization Committee shall carry out its task of reorganization throughout the entire country according to the following territorial districts.

1. Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi and Fukien.
1. Hupeh, Hunan, Kwangtung and Kwangsi.
1. Shantung, Honan, Shensi and Kansu.
1. Hopei, Shansi, Jehol, Charhar and Suiyuan.
1. Szechuan, Yunnan and Kweichow.
1. Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang.
1. All other provinces and territories to form a division by itself.

The commencent of the period of Reorganization for each division shall be decided by the Nationalist Government at the recommendation of the Ministry of Finance, each Reort ganization period not to exceed two months.

Article III. The duties of the Central Financial Reorganization Committee shall be as follows:

(A) To carry into execution all measures of demarcation of Central and Provincial Revenues.

(B) To carry out the plan of abolition of Likin and other exorbitant and miscellaneous levies

(C) To demarcate and enforce new taxes.

(D) To improve the system of collection of revenues.

(E) To carry out currency reform measures.

(F) To consider and carry out various resolutions passed at the National Economic and Finance Conferences.

(G) To carry out all other measures in connection with the centralization of the financial administration of the country.

Article IV. The Central Financial Reorganization Committee shall consist of a number of the members of the Government Council to be appointed by the Nationalist Government, the Minister of Finance being *ipso facto* a member of the Committee. The various Provincial Commissioners of Finance and the Commissioners of Finance of the Special Municipalities in each District shall likewise participate in the meetings of the Committee with reference to matters concerning their particular district.

Article V. The Central Financial Reorganization Committee shall have a Chairman to administer the affairs of the Committee and a Vice-Chairman to assist the Chairman. In the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman shall act on his behalf.

Article VI. The Central Financial Reorganization Committee shall have a Secretary to manage the business of the Committee under the direction of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman with a number of staff members as assistants.

Article VII. The Central Financial Reorganization Committee shall direct and supervise, during the period of reorganization, all matters relating to the administration and appointment of personnel of both the Central, provincial and municipal financial organs.

Article VIII. Regulations governing the administration of the Central Financial Reorganization Committee shall be drawn up separately.

Article IX. These regulations shall become effective upon promulgation by the Nationalist Government.

Courier of the Czar

Michael Strogoff, The Courier of the Czar: New edition of Jules Verne's Famous Story: Charles Scribner's Son, New York. Price $1 (U. S. Cy.)

The production of Jules Verne's story, "Michael Strogoff, Courier of the Czar," in the movies is responsible for the publication of a new edition of the famous story by Scribners. It's a story well worth reading again in the light of present conditions in Russia and the Far East in that it deals with an uprising of the Tartar tribes in the middle of the past century, or even prior to the purchase of Alaska from Russia by the United States in the late 1850's. The story deals with a trip of Michael Strogoff, courier of the Czar to Siberia to warn the Czar's brother against the treachery of a former Russian official who had been exiled to Siberia for a political crime. Strogoff's trip across a country then untraversed by railways and harassed by hostile tribes is a narrative of adventure and devotion to duty unsurpassed in any language.

The American Marines and the Foreign Y. M. C. A.

An unfortunate complication has developed in Shanghai in connection with the rejection of an application for membership in the Foreign Y. M. C. A. on the part of a member of the American Marine Corps, the matter having been made the subject of a special report to the Navy Department at Washington, D. C., by Col. Henry C. Davis, Commander, and Lieut. Col. Fred D. Kilgore, Acting Commander of the Fourth Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps now stationed in Shanghai.

George A Fitch. General Secretary of the Foreign Y. M. C. A. in reference to the matter, stated on Thursday, Sept. 6 that the Board of Trustees of the organization had ruled that since there is a Navy Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai, the enlisted men in the Marine Corps will not be permitted to become members of the organization on a basis similar to that enjoyed by foreign civilian residents of Shanghai. Mr. Fitch stated, however, that the members of the Marine Corps would be permitted to use certain facilities in the building under certain conditions, the reason for the restrictions and refusal of regular membership being due to the fact that the building is already overcrowded.

Lieut. Col. Kilgore, Acting Commander of the Fourth Regiment, refused to comment on the matter further then to state that a report had been sent to Washington on the subject. It was learned however that owing to the fact that the Foreign Y. M. C. A. is located near to the local Marine barracks, and is more accessible than the Navy Y. M. C. A. that some 200 members of the Corps desired to become members of the Foreign Y. M. C. A. by paying dues similar to the regular foreign civilian membership.

The rejection of their application for membership has created a considerable stir in American Marine circles and also, according to report, in British military circles where some 200 Scotch Guards were also contemplating an application for membership. According to one of the enlisted men in the Marine Corps, the belief prevails that the real reason for the rejection of the application for membership on the part of the enlisted men is due, not to the over-crowded condition of the building, but to the fact that some British army officers are living at the building, there being a British army regulation which prohibits officers from residing in a building which is frequented by enlisted men.

Mr. Fitch, in discussing the matter with newspaper correspondents stated that some British officers were residing in the building but disclaimed this factor as being responsible for the rejection of the application for membership on the part of the enlisted members of the Marine Corps. It has also been alleged since the opening of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. that the institution has taken too much of the character of an exclusive club and is not being conducted along the lines of similar organization in the United States which are supposed to be operated on principles of Christian brotherhood and service to the general public.

According to a bulletin or house-organ issued by the organization for its membership, the present committees are made up in about equal proportions of local American and British residents of Shanghai. The membership in the organization is also said to be about equally divided among local Americans and Britons while the British are said to predominate among the occupants of the rooms in the building. The Foreign Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai was established largely through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Charles R. Crane and Capt. Robert Dollar. The proportion of American and British capital in the building is said to be in the ratio of 80 to 20, the smaller British portion having been raised though a campaign in Shanghai.

The issue raised by the rejection of the application for membership by the members of the Marine Corps is reported to be exceedingly embarassing to the Board of Trustees owing to the fact that the institution is an American corporation and hence amenable to an American federal law which makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than G $500 for the proprietor, manger, or employe of a theater or other public place of entertainment or amusement to discriminate in any way against the man in uniform. The law, which is entitled, *An Act to Protect the Dignity and Honor of the Uniform of the United States*, reads as follows:

"Discrimination by proprietors of theaters against persons wearing the uniform of Army, Navy, etc.—No proprietor, manager, or employe of a theater or other public place of entertainment or Amusement in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory, the District of Alaska or insular possession of the United States, shall make, or cause to be made, any discrimnation against any person lawfully wearing the uniform of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard or Marine Corps of the United States because of that uniform, and any person making, or causing to be made, such discrimination shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding G. $500.00."

It has been pointed out that while the foregoing law may not strictly apply to the local Foreign Y. M. C. A., it does indicate the spirit of the American people and Government in respect to discriminatory actions against men wearing the uniform of the United States.

Hu Han-ming Receives Hearty Welcome on Return to Shanghai

Hu Han-ming, former Governor of Kwangtung province and Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived back in Shanghai September 3 after a prolonged stay in Europe. There was a large gathering at the Shanghai & Hongkew wharf to meet him and he received an enthusiastic welcome. Among those on the wharf to greet him were General Chien Ta-chun, on behalf of General Chiang Kai-shek, Teng Chia-yen, delegate of Marshal Li Chi-sen; F. W. Maze, Commissioner of Customs; Tong Ching-cheng, a veteran member of the Kuomintang, and others.

"I found that China and the Chinese people, not to mention the Nationalist movement, have been badly distorted and sadly misunderstood in the various countries which I visited," Mr. Hu told press representatives, "and, upon investigation, I discovered that the fault lay with the various press correspondents in China, who have been too anxious to deal with the military situation and have ignored entirely the fundamentals. Indeed, the aspirations of the Chinese people and the political situation beneath the surface were utterly overlooked. The tide of public opinion, which had changed considerably in the last few years, was counted as nothing. When I was interviewed by the press, therefore, I told them that they were entirely wrong so far as their opinions regarding China went. I told them quite frankly, because they like frankness, that they simply touched upon the small and unimportant questions and let the big matters go. I told them that they did not understand the real situation as it existed in China. When I told them that the military situation did not count for much, they were astounded."

Mr. Hu stated that people in Europe were surprised when he told them that he was not a Communist, but that on the other hand he was opposed to Communism. He related how at the time when the Nationalists were looking for friends abroad they got no sympathy from any Power except Russia, so naturally the Nationalists accepted Russian aid. However, as soon as the Nationalists discovered that the Soviets were taking advantage of their special position to spread Communistic doctrines in China, the Nationalists very properly turned the Russians out. However, people in Europe did not seem to understand the situation, and Mr. Hu said he had done his best to explain that the present popular movement in China was not Communistic in nature.

As regards the abolition of the unequal treaties, Mr. Hu, as reported by the *North China Daily News*, gave it as his opinion that the Chinese should not be too radical in this respect. He said it was necessary for the Nationalist to look ahead and win the friendship and sympathy of the Powers and make them understand that the Nationalists are at work on reconstruction and that they were paving the way for the time when foreigners would come under Chinese jurisdiction by rebuilding China anew. He said he hoped however that the treaties would be revised so that China would secure her proper place in the family of nations.

FROM THE CHINESE PRESS

(*Continued from page 65*)

gated by Ministry of the Interior require district magistrates and provincial commissioners of civil affairs to make regular inspection tours through territories.—Remnant Chihli-Shantung troops being brought to reason by strong measures adopted by Nationalist military commanders.—Special Municipality of Shanghai forbids prostitution and professional fortune-telling, government agencies being established to look after the welfare of unfortunate women.—Wunsz King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, asks International Settlement and French Concession at Shanghai to prohibit greyhound racing on the score that it is purely a form of gambling which causes financial ruin to many Chinese.

Sunday and Monday, September 1 and 2.—Revised opium law considered today at Nanking provides that from March 1 all persons found guilty of opium smoking are to be punished. law also specifying that Government Council is to take charge of sale of opium, morphine and cocaine for medicinal purposes. —140,000 men specially picked by Gen. Pei Tsung-hsi concentrating for attack on remnant Chihli-Shantung troops—Disbandments in First Group Army continue.—National Conference on Internal Affairs and also Opium Suppression Conference called to meet at Nanking November 1.—700 candidates take examination for district magistrates in Kiangsu province—General Yen Hsi-shan orders bandits in Peiping area suppressed.

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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Aug. 23rd	Sale Price Aug. 31st	Approx. Yield to Maturity Aug. 31st
Czecho Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	110	109½	7.17
Republic Chile S.F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	102⅛	102¼	6.75
Argentine Government.. Ext. S.F. Loan.....	6	May. 1, 1960	99¾	99½	6.04
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	97⅞	97½	7.22
Austrian S. F. G. Loan..	7	June 1, 1943	102½	102½	6.73
Japanese Govt. (£).....	5	1907/1947	87	87½	6.12
German Govt. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	106⅝	106⅝	6.43
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 1, 1950	100¼	100½	6.95
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan ..	7	Feb. 1, 1945	100¼	100½	6.95
German G.E.C.S.F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	103⅞	103⅞	6.61
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan. .	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	98	97¼	6.73
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6¼	July 1, 1944	98	98	6.71
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	98	98	6.74
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	98½	99	7.61
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1942	99¾	101	6.89
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum, Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	108	107	6.54
Willys Overland Co... .	7	Pfd. Stock	98	99	7.07
The National City Bank of New York.....	20	Stock	830	815	2.45
Republic of Peru Ext. Secured S. F. Loan...	7½	Sept. 1, 1956	104½	104½	7.13
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	$4	Pfd. Stock	78	77¼	5.18
Belgian National Railway Co. Participating Pfd. Stock (American Shares) Market to Yield....					6.86
General Mills Inc.....	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock	100	100	6.00
Grasselli Chemical Co...		Common Stock	55¼	55¼	—
Dodge Brothers Inc....$7		Pfd. Stock	100	100	7.00
Cannon Mills Co....		Common Stock		48	—
Sugar Est. of Oriente	7%	Sept. 1, 1942		99½	7.06

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Roa ., Shanghai, China.

46-084

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, September 5. 1928

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—During the week under review, the trend of silver prices has been downward, till to-day when a slight re-action of⅛d. per oz has to be recorded—the latest prices fixed in London for Bar Silver, namely, 26 11/16d. for spot and 26⅞d. for two months forward delivery, showing a decline of 3/16d. respectively.

Transactions in exchange covering genuine business have been of moderate proportions, but the speculative market has shown considerably more activity owing to the fluctuations in the value of the Yen. In fact, the Yen has dominated the market. Local rates have reached a lower level but the feeling of steadiness is singularly well maintained.

The official selling rate for T/T on London is unchanged at 2/7½d., but banks are selling to-day at the following rates, T/T London 2/7 15/32d., New York 64⅜, Yens 71¼. Our market closes quiet and steady.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls.55,012,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,908,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 92,670,000 an increase of $ 620,000

Estimated value Tls. 121 734,000 as against Tls. 123,145,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Aug.	Thursday. Aug. 30	Friday Aug. 31	Saturday Sept. 1st	Monday Sept. Brd	Tuesday Sept. 4th	Wed. Sept. 5
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/7.740	2/7½	2/7½	2/7½	2/7½	2/7½	2/7⅛
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/7 9/16	2/7 9/16	2/7 9/16	2/7 9/16	2/7 9/16	2/7 9/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/7¾	2/7¾	2/7¾	2/7¾	2/7¼	2/7¾
T/T India	176.630	175	175	175¼	175¼	175½	175
T/T France	1,641,731	1630	1630	1630	1630	1630	1630
T/T N. Y.	64.231	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63⅝
T/T Demand		63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
T/T Hamburg		267	267	267	267	267	267
T/T H'kong	77.168	77⅜	77⅜	77½	77½	77⅜	77¾
T/T Japan	70.332	70¾	71⅝	71⅝	72	72⅛	72
T/T Batavia	160.038	158½	158½	158½	158½	158½	158½
T/T Straits	87.452	88¼	88¼	88¼	88½	88½	88½
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/9.740	2/9½	2/9½	2/9½	2/9½	2/9½	2/9½
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/9⅝	2/9⅝	2/9⅝	2/9⅝	2/9⅝	2/9⅝
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/10.058	2/9 11/16	2/9 11/16	2/9 11/16	2/9 11/16	2/9 11/16	2/9 11/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,725,961	1710	1/10	1710	1710	1710	1710
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	67.481	67	67	67	67	67	67
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26⅞	26⅞	26 11/16	26 15/16	26 9/16	26 11/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.58¾	G. $.58⅝	G. $.58⅜	G.$. Holiday	G.$.58⅜	G. $.58¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 342.60	Tls. 346	Tls. 346.60	Tls. 350.60	Tls. 348.10	Tls. 348
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	71.8625	71.8875	71.8625	71.8625	71.95	71.9375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	2½%	2½%	1½%	2%	2½%	2½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 124.26
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 485¼
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 15/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 15/16
,, 4 ,,	4 5/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0
,, 6 ,,	4 5/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10 17/16